

Chicago Historical Society

Bulletin

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

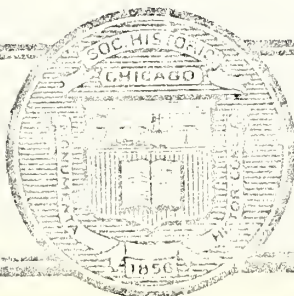
Volume 1

CHICAGO, MAY, 1922

No. 1

1-4
1922-26/

THIS Bulletin is planned to tell the members of the Chicago Historical Society and the public generally something of the Society's work. With the acquisition of the Gunther Collection, the Society now possesses one of the greatest historical collections in America. This informal Bulletin will, from time to time, describe some of the most interesting documents and other historical objects, and will carry announcements and reports of the activities of the Society. It will justify its existence if it succeeds in stimulating the interest of the members in the Society and in arousing their appreciation of the truly magnificent collection which it is their privilege to preserve for the City of Chicago.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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MAY, 1922

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GRANT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of General Grant's birth, April 27, 1822, the Chicago Historical Society will maintain its exhibition of Grant relics until May 31. This exhibition tells the life history of Grant by means of photographs, letters and souvenirs of various kinds. There are pictures of his parents and of the house in which he was born. There are photographs of Grant himself at all ages, ending with one of a family group taken at Mount McGregor in 1885, just a short time before his death.

The great change which the Civil War made in Grant's life is well shown by a book of bills of lading. When the war came, Grant was a shipping clerk in his father's leather store at Galena; the last bill of lading is dated April 10, 1861, two days before Fort Sumter was fired upon. Before this bill of lading was a year old, Grant was a victorious general, had taken

Fort Donelson, and fought at Shiloh. At the end of a second year he was in the midst of the Vicksburg campaign. The exhibition includes a number of letters relating to operations in this campaign, and the original letter, dated July 3, 1863, in which he tells the Confederate commander, General Pemberton, the terms on which he will accept the surrender of Vicksburg. Visitors may also see Grant's camp chair, his saddle and bridle, his Colt revolver and holster.

To represent the closing days of the war there are three items of unsurpassed importance. First there is a letter to Grant from President Lincoln, dated April 7, 1865, in which the President instructs Grant to press "the thing" to its end. Two days later Lee was surrendering at Appomattox Court House, and the very table on which Grant wrote out the terms of surrender is here on exhibition. Last of all is the original manuscript of General Lee's farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia, written the day after the surrender. No nobler tribute to a defeated army has ever been penned; it is a message of which every American, whether born in the North or born in the South, must be proud.

It is earnestly hoped that members of the Society and their friends will visit the exhibition. These historical relics make it possible for a new generation to visualize the years when the life of the nation was endangered as it never was before, and let us hope, never will be again.

GRANT AND VICKSBURG

Military operations in the Civil War were confined, with a few minor campaigns excepted, to the southeastern part of the United States. On the west the battle area was limited by an irregular line drawn roughly along the western boundaries of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. All the states of the Union east of this line include about 1,100,000 square miles. This area is divided into two parts of nearly equal size by another irregular line, drawn east and west along the valleys of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers. This new dividing line was the frontier between the North and the South at the beginning of the Civil War.

The capital cities of the North and South were both near this frontier, both on the eastern slope of a great mountain range not far from the Atlantic coast. Washington and Richmond are only 115 miles distant from each other. The proximity of these two cities affected the course of the war, for the possession of the rival capital, next to the destruction of the opposing armies, was the object most dearly desired and most constantly sought by each side. For four years the tide of battle ebbed and flowed across this frontier. Virginia, Maryland, and to a lesser degree Pennsylvania, were the battlegrounds. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox he was only a hundred miles from Bull Run, where Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston defeated the Federals under McDowell. And Bull Run was only thirty miles from Washington.

The Virginia-Maryland campaigns bear a vague similarity to the western front in France during the World War. Both were major fields of operation, covering a small portion of the national territory involved. In both wars there was the same see-saw, the same alternation of advantage due to the momentary possession of a point of local strategic importance.

Now if we consider the Mississippi River in the Civil War we can see that it bears a hazy similarity to the eastern front in the World War. West of the Alleghenies there was no one point, at the outbreak of the war, which called for defense as did Richmond, or as did Paris in 1914. Nor, for that matter, was there any great general comparable to Lee in the east. The great object in the west was the possession of the Mississippi. This was a great natural highway, a line of communication, necessary to the Confederacy if it was to endure, vital to the North if it was to pursue military operations into the interior of the Confederacy. Its possession by the Union armies would cut off the Confederacy from the fertile areas of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, which were not only large contributors of man-power but were the granary of the Confederacy and its chief outlet, through Mexico, to the outside world. If the Allies had succeeded at Gallipoli in 1915, they would have cut off Turkey from Germany and Austria much as Grant did succeed in the Vicksburg campaign in dividing the Confederacy into two sections.

GRANT APPEARS ON THE SCENE

When the war came, Grant was at Galena, a clerk in his father's store. On April 21st, he wrote to his father:

"Having been educated for such an emergency at the expense of the government, I feel that it has upon me superior claims, such claims as no ordinary motives of self-interest can surmount. I do not wish to act hastily or unadvisedly in the matter, and as there are more than enough to respond to the first call of the President, I have not yet offered myself. I have promised, and am giving all the assistance I can, in organizing the company whose services have been accepted from this place. I have promised further to go with them to the State capital, and if I can be of service to the Governor in organizing his State troops to do so. . . . Whatever may have been my political opinions before, I have but one sentiment now. That is, we have a government, and laws and a flag, and they must all be sustained. There are but two parties now, traitors and patriots, and I want hereafter to be ranked with the latter, and I trust the stronger party."

Grant carried out his intention of going to Springfield, with the Galena company. After he had mustered it into the State service, he was asked by Governor Yates to assist in the

Adjutant General's office. Grant mustered into service ten additional regiments authorized by the legislature, and then returned to Galena, whence he wrote to the Adjutant General at Washington, May 24, 1861, offering "his services until the close of the war in such capacity as may be offered." He adds: "I would say in view of my present age and length of service, I feel myself competent to command a regiment, if the President in his judgment should see fit to intrust one to me." Many years later this letter was found—misfiled and never answered—in the Adjutant General's office.

The very day on which he wrote this letter he returned to Springfield to find that the Governor had appointed him colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry, one of the ten new regiments mustered into service a month before. Getting no reply from his misfiled letter to Washington, he accepted Governor Yates' appointment on June 17th. After a few weeks of training at Springfield, the regiment marched to Quincy, where it came under the direction of General John Pope, commanding the district between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Meantime President Lincoln asked the Illinois delegation in Congress to recommend some citizens of the state for the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. They unanimously recommended Grant first in a list of seven. Grant was commissioned on August 7th.

On the 28th, Grant, then serving at Jefferson City, Missouri, was ordered by General Fremont to assume command of all troops in the vicinity of the mouth of the Ohio River. Grant established headquarters at Cairo on September 2, scarcely a day too soon, for Leonidas Polk, the Confederate bishop-general, had changed his plans, decided that he could no longer allow Kentucky's neutrality to interfere with operations, and was proceeding up the Mississippi from Memphis. He fortified Columbus on the 4th, and sent a detachment from there toward Paducah. Grant learned of this movement just in time to seize Paducah with two regiments which he moved on transports from Cairo. These early movements, though seemingly of little significance, were in fact of great importance and affected the entire course of subsequent operations in the west. They gave Grant command of two strategic points, the junction of the Tennessee and the Ohio at Paducah, and the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi at Cairo. These two points controlled water movement from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and were the determining factors in establishing the frontier between the North and the South. Had the Confederates been able to hold Cairo and Paducah, the war would have begun on northern soil.

"NO TERMS BUT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

During the autumn and winter months both sides were gathering strength, but their relative positions remained practically unchanged.

Grant felt that he could have taken Columbus soon after the seizure of Paducah, and more than once asked permission to do so, but Fremont apparently disapproved. At any rate, in a letter to his sister, dated October 25th, 1861, Grant writes:

"As to my not taking Columbus, there are several reasons for it which I understand perfectly and could make plain to any one else, but do not feel disposed to commit the reasons to paper."

The Confederates soon fortified Columbus so strongly that they were accustomed to speak of it as the "Gibraltar of the West"—the same name they afterwards gave to Vicksburg. Nevertheless on November 6th Grant attacked Belmont, on the Mississippi opposite Columbus. Grant knew that Belmont could not be held so long as the Confederates were in Columbus, for their guns covered Belmont, but he was successful in the object of his attack, which was to prevent the enemy from sending forces into Missouri to cut off an expedition sent there by Grant. Grant's horse was killed under him, and he writes to his father: "It was my bay horse (cost me \$140) that was shot. I also lost the little pony, my fine saddle and bridle, and the common one. What I lost cost about \$250."

Two days after the battle General Halleck replaced Fremont in command of the Department of Missouri. Grant was now given command of the District of Cairo, which was enlarged and in his own opinion was the most important district in the department.

Events now crowded fast upon the scene to make Belmont and all that had gone before it seem of no consequence. Unable to make the Ohio River their front line, the Confederates established defensive positions in southern Kentucky, from Columbus on the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap in the Alleghenies. At the weakest spot in this line, where it crossed the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers, the Confederates built fortresses, hoping to block Federal gunboats on these rivers as they had done on the Mississippi. On the Tennessee was Fort Henry, and on the Cumberland was Fort Donelson, about twelve miles away. Both forts were in Tennessee, just below the Kentucky border. Grant repeatedly beseeched Halleck in vain for permission to attack these forts. Finally the start up the rivers was made on February 2, 1862. There has been much discussion as to who originated the plan, but as Colonel Preston Johnston says in the life of his father, Albert Sidney Johnston, "Grant made it, and it made Grant." Sherman, Buell and Grant had all urged it upon Halleck, but McClellan seems to have felt that the attack should be delayed until after eastern Tennessee had been occupied.

Grant had a force of 17,000 men, embarked on transports and escorted by seven gunboats under Commodore A. H. Foote. The success of the movement was due to its promptness, John Fiske says rather tartly, "as is usual in warfare, in which more strikingly than in any

other pursuit in life we see the truth of the adage that time is money." General Tilghman, commanding Fort Henry, saw that he was doomed, and sent most of his men to reinforce Fort Donelson. He made an admirable bluff of defending Fort Henry, and after a short bombardment by the gunboats, he surrendered Fort Henry, with only ninety-six men, on February 6th.

Fort Donelson presented a vastly more difficult problem. It stood on a plateau near the great bend of the Cumberland River, about one hundred feet above the shore line. The position was naturally a strong one, and had been greatly strengthened by fortifications. There was the further difficulty that Hickman Creek, to the north of the fort, had overflowed its banks and created an impassable water barrier on that side. Grant had hoped to attack on the 8th, but it was not until the 13th that investment of the fort was completed. On the 15th the Confederates made a sortie with the intention of cutting their way out. So successful was this attack, which demoralized McClellan's division to the south of the fort, that General Pillow, flushed with victory, proceeded to attack Lew Wallace's division in the hope of turning the whole Federal position. This was his mistake. Had he kept to his original intention, most of his force could have cut their way out, but the fort would have been lost. Grant, perceiving the slowness of the Confederate advance, ordered Wallace at the center, and Charles F. Smith, on the left, to counter-attack. Both commanders succeeded. The Confederates were not merely driven back into their works, but lost about 2,000 men in the day's fighting. During the night, after a council of war, Generals Pillow and Floyd turned over the command of the fort to General Simon B. Buckner, and saved their own skins by escaping up the river in a small boat. At daybreak Buckner sent a message to Grant to request terms of surrender. Grant replied in the message which made him a national hero: "No terms but unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately upon your works." Buckner lamented that such treatment was "unchivalrous", but submitted, giving Grant 15,000 prisoners, with 65 cannon and 17,000 muskets.

Measured purely by its physical dimensions, this was the greatest military achievement that the American continent had yet witnessed. Its strategic importance was not limited by its mere size. It smashed the center of the Confederate first line of defense, and laid open the two great rivers far into Alabama. Meanwhile Thomas was driving back the enemy to Nashville and beyond. A week after Buckner's surrender, a part of Buell's army was in Nashville. The retreat at these points compelled Polk to fall back on the Mississippi from Columbus to Corinth. Thus practically at a single blow the first defense line of the Confederacy collapsed.

Fort Donelson, soon followed by the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, definitely



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established two facts—first, that the Confederates were on the defensive in this theater of operations, and second, that one or two brilliant operations would not end the war. Grant felt certain of the second fact after Shiloh. Then at Corinth it was proved that the ground lost by the Confederates could not be regained. Corinth was a keystone in their defensive system. After the Confederates failed to retake it in October, Grant felt that he was strong enough to hold all the ground he had won.

VICKSBURG BECOMES THE KEY TO THE MISSISSIPPI

To get the proper perspective of the Vicksburg campaign, it is necessary to retrace our steps a few months. Almost immediately after the battle of Shiloh in April, it became clear to Beauregard that he would be unable to hold Corinth. Before the end of the month he had ordered the construction of fortifications at Vicksburg, which had hitherto been unfortified. At this time, Halleck, with all the available Federal forces, over 100,000 men, was advancing upon Corinth, and Farragut was passing the forts below New Orleans. When Farragut's advance division of gunboats reached Vicksburg, on May 18th, the fortifications were well under way, strong enough to discourage the Commodore. In spite of urgent orders from Washington, Farragut alone was unable to take Vicksburg, which now remained the only Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi. Halleck stated that the weakened condition of his forces rendered it impossible for him to detach any troops to co-operate with Farragut at Vicksburg, and the golden opportunity slipped out of the Federal hands. In a few short weeks, strongly reinforced, the Confederates regained their hold on about 300 miles of the river. Between Port Hudson and Vicksburg their hold was unshaken, and between these two fortresses was the mouth of the Red River, the great highway into the Trans-Mississippi granary of the Confederacy.

After Halleck's departure for Washington in July to assume the position of commander in chief, Grant was greatly handicapped by his chief's orders to hold various widely separated points, and it was not until October, when reinforcements in response to new levies were promised, that he felt strong enough to take the offensive. With his forces properly concentrated he wrote to Halleck on October 26th for permission to abandon Corinth, destroy the railroad around it, and move his forces against Vicksburg by way of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Confusing and contradictory orders from Washington delayed Grant for a month, so that it was November 24th before the movement began.

It is interesting to note that the first plan of the campaign against Vicksburg, like Grant's previous successful operations along the Mississippi, was in essence a flanking operation. One by one the great forts on the river had

fallen, not because Grant had attacked them, but because his victories on the Tennessee and the Cumberland made the Mississippi untenable. Thus Columbus had fallen because of the surrender at Fort Donelson. Corinth, Island No. 10, Memphis, all fell because of the victory at Shiloh. Vicksburg might have been taken by the same strategy, had it not been for Nathan B. Forrest, who by one of the neatest raids of the war, cut the railroad across Tennessee by which Grant received his supplies. At the same time Van Dorn dashed around Grant's rear with 3500 cavalry—every horse Pemberton had—and captured Grant's base of supplies at Holly Springs. Cut off from the rest of the world, without stores and without a railroad to supply new ones, there was nothing for Grant to do but retreat the wearisome eighty miles from Oxford to Grand Junction, on the Memphis-Corinth line. He was even unable to apprise Sherman of the retreat, so that Sherman's Mississippi River expedition, unsupported by land forces, met a grievous defeat at Chickasaw Bluffs. Thus the year 1862 came to a close.

During February and March, 1863, Grant was attempting the capture of Vicksburg by two other plans. One of these was to find a passage, by digging a canal, whereby his supply ships might pass below Vicksburg without coming in range of the fortress. The other plan was to find a passage through the labyrinth of bayous to the north of Vicksburg, and thus come down upon the rear of the city. Both of these plans met gigantic difficulties, and were doomed to fail.

These early months of 1863 covered the McClernand intrigue, when that general was endeavoring to forward his own interests. Through his pre-war friendship with President Lincoln, added to his genuine ability, McClernand had risen to high command. After Sherman's defeat at Chickasaw Bluffs, he had replaced that officer, and he was itching to do great things, if only Grant would let him. The Chicago Historical Society has a letter written by Grant on March 23rd to Major General Hurlbut, which contains this reference to McClernand:

Gen. McClernand has made application for the 18th Ill. regiment. If you can send it as well as not you may do so. As they are mounted, however, and no more mounted men are required here, it may not be advisable to send it. Feeling every desire to gratify Gen. McClernand in every possible way consistent with the good of the service, I leave this to you with the understanding that McClernand can send you a very poor new regiment in place of the 18th.

Grant concludes the letter with a characteristic paragraph which is well worth quoting:

I may not want Lauman's Division at all, but if I do send for it it will be in an emergency, and will want it to move with the greatest possible promptness, leaving

baggage in charge of details from each regiment to follow.

Meantime weary weeks were dragging by, and Grant seemed as far as ever from taking Vicksburg. The North was getting impatient. There had been the terrible defeat of Burnside at Fredericksburg, and Rosecrans' heavy losses at Stone River accomplished nothing, and Grant, so the critics said, was wasting precious moments digging ditches. Fortunate it was that Lincoln could say: "I rather like this man; I think we'll try him a little longer."

Grant now adopted the most audacious plan he had yet tried. He determined to move his forces, still on the west bank of the Mississippi, to a point below Vicksburg, while the gunboats ran the batteries of the fort. His generals said it was sheer madness. But Grant's habit was to listen to what they said, and then do whatever he thought best. On this occasion he carried out his plan, but it was not until April 29th that the advance corps, after a month's splashing through the Louisiana swamps, reached the Mississippi again at the little hamlet of Hard Times, opposite the fortress of Grand Gulf. The next step was to cross the river. At Grand Gulf the attempt failed, but at Bruinsburg, six miles below, it succeeded. Twelve miles from the river, at Port Gibson, the advancing Federals, McClernand's corps and part of McPherson's corps, were attacked. They swept the Confederates from the field and entered Port Gibson the next morning, May 1, in triumph.

VICKSBURG MUST FALL

This was the critical moment in Grant's career. The enemy was surprised and somewhat demoralized. Grant's army, on the other hand, had reached the high ground east of the river, and had taken one of the strongest outposts of Vicksburg. Should Grant adhere to his original plan and establish himself at Port Gibson, giving aid meanwhile to General Banks in the reduction of Port Hudson? Banks himself forced the decision by sending word that he could not reach Port Hudson until May 10. A delay of ten days would give the enemy in Vicksburg time to reorganize, too great an advantage to overcome later. Grant determined to move at once. To do so he cut himself off from his base, determined to feed his troops on whatever they could forage. As soon as Halleck heard of the plan, he telegraphed Grant to return and help Banks, but Grant was already out of reach of the telegraph. The risk he was taking had no precedent in modern warfare. Had he failed, the destruction of his army would have been almost inevitable.

As it was, Halleck received the news on the 11th. On the 12th Confederates were defeated at Raymond, on the 14th at Jackson, and on the 16th at Champion's Hill. Champion's Hill made it practically certain that Vicksburg must fall. Shortly after the battle Grant

scrawled a penciled note to Sherman, (it now belongs to the Chicago Historical Society):

Near Baker's Creek, Miss.
May 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Sherman,
Comdg. 15th Army Corps.
Gen.

We met the enemy about four miles east of Edwards Station and have had a desperate fight. The enemy were driven off and are now in full retreat. I am of the opinion that the battle of Vicksburg has been fought. We must be prepared, however, for whatever turns up.

McClernand and McPherson are in full pursuit and will continue until night closes in. I want you to advance as far as possible tonight and start early in the morning again. When opposite Bolton turn north and get on to the Vicksburg road north of the railroad and follow that.

We took today about 1500 prisoners and three batteries. Loss in killed and wounded heavy on both sides.

Get to Black river as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT,
Maj. Gen.

Although Grant did not know it, this order to Sherman actually cut off the line of retreat which General Joseph Johnston was urging on Pemberton. At midnight Grant penciled another letter to Sherman (this, too, is in the Society's collection):

Gen.

Our advance is beyond Edwards Station. All start as soon as it is light enough to see in the morning. The enemy have lost most severely, probably from 7 to 10 thousand killed, wounded and missing, besides large numbers were undoubtedly cut off from getting back across Black river the way they came. Your moving north of the railroad may enable you to get across at Bridgeport whilst the enemy are engaged at the bridge.

Blair has been well up today to the right of A. J. Smith. I have given him instructions for his movements in the morning and notified him that he would probably find you at Black river, where he would receive further instructions from you. The number of prisoners taken today will probably reach 3,000. Killed and wounded about 2,000 on each side. The enemy loss may be greater.

Yours
U. S. GRANT
Maj. Gen.

P. S.

Your trains are up with provisions, and I supposed you would come in contact with them about where you turned from the southern Vicksburg road. Can you send some one to take a few loads of prisoners?

U. S. GRANT.

SIEGE AND SURRENDER

At 8 a.m. on the 17th McClelland's corps reached the bridge over the Big Black River which Grant mentioned in this letter. Here a force of 5,000 men had been stationed by Pemberton. In less than an hour a third of them were captured and the rest in flight towards Vicksburg. But the bridge was burned, and Grant's forces were delayed a day. Had McClelland succeeded in getting across the bridge, Vicksburg would probably have fallen the same day.

On the 18th Sherman moved to the northwest, so that he was about halfway between Vicksburg and Haines Bluffs, but not close enough to the Mississippi to prevent a precipitate retreat from the latter point. All the northern approaches to Vicksburg, which Grant had coveted so long, were now in his hands. When Sherman met him that morning he said to Grant: "Until this moment I never thought your movement a success. But this is a campaign. This is a success, if we never take the town." And it is recorded that Grant took out a fresh cigar and said not a word.

So demoralized did the Confederates seem at Champion's Hill that Grant first believed he could take Vicksburg by storm. Visitors to the Society's exhibition in commemoration of the Grant centenary may see the original order for the attack on the 19th, written in pencil by General Rawlins:

Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn.
Near Vicksburg, Miss., May 19th, 1863,
11:16 a.m.
Special Field Orders, No. 7.

Corps commanders will push forward carefully and gain as close position as possible to the enemy works until 2 o'clock p. m. At that hour they will fire three volleys of artillery from all the pieces in position. This will be the signal for a general charge of all the corps along the whole line.

When the works are carried, guards will be placed by all Division commanders to prevent their men from straggling from their companies.

By order of MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT.
JNO. RAWLINS,
Asst. Adj. Genl.

The attack was a costly failure, as was a second, even more desperate one, on the 22nd. On the 21st Grant had written to Sherman (this letter is also in the Gunther collection):

Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn.
Near Vicksburg, May 21st, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman,
Comdg. 15th Army Corps.

Gen.

The advance pickets near the Jackson road in front of McPherson's Corps report massing of troops since dark in their front, and that the rebels are coming outside of their works. This would indicate a night attack. Notify your command and be prepared, if any unusual commotion should be heard towards the center, to take advantage of it and go into the rebel works and fall upon the enemy's flank and rear. A night attack would certainly indicate, I think, a disposition to cut out.

Yours etc.

U. S. GRANT,
Maj. Gen.

But the failure of Grant's attack on the next day made it clear that only a siege could take Vicksburg. However demoralized the Confederates may have been outside the defenses, once inside their morale improved, and they resisted valiantly. The siege was long and arduous, with endless mining, countermining and bombardments. Pemberton husbanded his ammunition and food, but it was only a question of time before he must surrender if no relief came from the outside, or if he could not cut his way out. Finally on July 3rd, after counseling with his division commanders, he decided that it was impossible to attempt the evacuation of the city, and that surrender was inevitable. Accordingly he sent one of his officers (General Bowen) with a flag of truce, to propose that three commissioners be appointed by each side to arrange terms. Grant replied that he did not favor the appointment of commissioners, and that his only terms were unconditional surrender. He did send word, however, that Pemberton might see him that afternoon at 3 o'clock. The afternoon conference resulted in no agreement, except that Grant was to formulate his terms in detail, and forward them to Pemberton at 10 o'clock that night. Here is the text of the letter, written entirely in Grant's hand.

Head Quarters, Dept. of the Tenn.
Near Vicksburg, July 3rd, 1863.

Lt. Gen. J. C. Pemberton,
Comdg. Confed. Forces,
Vicksburg, Miss.

Gen.

In conformity with agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the City of Vicksburg, public stores, etc. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one Division as a guard and take possession at 8 a. m. tomorrow. As soon as rolls can be made out and paroles signed by officers and men you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking

with them their side arms and clothing, and the Field Staff and Cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property.

If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons, also, two horse or mule teams to count as one, will be allowed to transport such articles as can not be carried along.

The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and soldiers as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed however whilst officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am Gen., Very respectfully,
Your obt. svt.

U. S. GRANT,
Maj. Gen.

This is one of the greatest relics of the Civil War. It marks the climax of Grant's military career, for never in subsequent campaigns did he rise higher as a tactician than in these months before Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, then Vicksburg—they mark a steady development to a point which placed Grant among the great commanders of history. When the Confederate forces marched out of Vicksburg on the morning of July 4, 1863, the death-knell of the Confederacy had sounded. Coming almost at the very moment of Gettysburg, it transformed the character of the war. There was still desperate fighting to come, but it was the fighting of men who saw ultimate defeat, but men who were determined to fight until the end, until nothing should be left for which to fight.

THE CHARLES F. GUNTHER COLLECTION

By M. M. Quaife

In all its years of useful service, it is probably safe to say, the Chicago Historical Society has had no other collection in its building even remotely approximating in importance the one built up by the late Charles F. Gunther, which it is endeavoring to acquire by appealing to the generosity and civic patriotism of the citizens of Chicago.

To paraphrase the poet, "man moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." Mr. Gunther was a plain, unassuming man, of ordinary education, as unpromising a worker in the historical field, apparently, as one could have found in a long day's search. He possessed, however, a genius for making and marketing candy, and for this service the world re-

warded him liberally. The money which poured in upon him it was his delight to spend in the acquisition of historical objects. Through fifty years of such effort he built up a collection whose variety is no less amazing than its bulk is impressive. On the latter point it is sufficient to say that over seventy truck loads were required to transport it boxed from the warehouse to Mr. Gunther's building. As to variety, it may be noted that the writer, after spending four days surveying the collection, came away feeling that he had not yet gained as yet a bird's-eye view of it. There are seemingly thousands of prints and other thousands of autographs and other manuscripts. While chiefly devoted to Americana there are many items of European origin, and some even from other continents. One might write almost endlessly concerning individual items in the collection, but we content ourselves with mentioning a few of the more interesting specimens. Even such mention will suggest to some extent the wide-spread net which Mr. Gunther set for historical treasures. The Father of his Country is represented by a duplicate copy of the famous will, authenticated by the signature of Washington on each page; of equal interest to many is the seal with which he closed his letters. The first patent ever issued; the letter of Grant to Pemberton proposing terms for the surrender of Vicksburg; the manuscript copy of the negotiations for the Treaty of Greenville; the document transferring Louisiana from Spain to France, and the similar one transferring it from France to the United States; the pass given by Benedict Arnold to Major Andre when he was seeking to betray West Point to the British; together with its sad sequel, the report of the board of officers to Washington recommending that Major Andre be put to death—all these and hundreds of other papers rouse the envy of the collector. Of museum objects we note the table on which Grant drafted the terms of surrender at Appomattox; the bed on which Lincoln died, and the carriage in which he was wont to take the air; the compass used by Washington, his camp dishes and some of his Mount Vernon pewter; the compass used in laying out the streets of downtown Chicago. Mr. Gunther was not particularly noted as a collector of books, yet he succeeded in acquiring some surprisingly interesting volumes. In his collection may be seen Waldseemüller's *Cosmographieae Introductio*, wherein the name America was first proposed for the New World. Probably the oldest existing specimen of an American book may be seen here, followed by many others dating from the sixteenth century. Some of our readers may learn with surprise that these books were being printed in the city of Mexico half a century before John Smith came to Jamestown, and full seventy-five years before the Pilgrims cast anchor in Plymouth harbor. The acquisition of this collection by the Chicago Historical Society can hardly fail to promote the historical interest of the entire west.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1922

No. 2

SOME years ago the Chicago Historical Society acquired the original manuscript of the diary of President Polk. It is a day-by-day record, written by the man at the helm during one of the most trying four-year periods of American history. Although these volumes had been consulted occasionally by historians who appreciated its importance, the full text was not printed until 1910, sixty-one years after Polk's death. It fills four volumes, most attractively printed in large type, bound in blue boards with tan buckram backs. Aside from the importance of its contents, the set would be a dignified addition to any library. The Society has a few sets remaining, which it is glad to offer to members at \$12.00 the set. Non-members may purchase copies at \$15.00 the set.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

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JUNE, 1922

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OUR LOSS

The Society has recently lost two of its most highly respected officers. Mr. Julian Mason, an annual governing member since 1911 and a member of the Board of Trustees since 1916, has removed to New York, thus reversing the counsel of Horace Greeley, his distinguished predecessor as editor of the New York Tribune. Mr. Mason has been one of the most active trustees, a regular attendant at board meetings, and in every way a hard worker in the Society's interests. Mr. Mason's interest in the Chicago Historical Society may be said to have been inherited, for his father, Edward Guy Mason, was its president from 1887 to 1898, and was also acting treasurer from 1893 to 1898.

Mr. Frank Hamlin, one of the best known lawyers of Chicago, died May 3, 1922. He was elected an annual governing member of the Society in 1913, and after 1917 served on the Board of Trustees. He was born at Bangor, Maine, September 26, 1862, the youngest son of Hannibal Hamlin, then vice-president of the United States. After his graduation from

Harvard College in 1884 he attended Boston University Law School, and in 1888 removed to Chicago. He was assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago 1895-1897, counsel for the Lincoln Park Board in 1901, and attorney for the Civil Service Commission and the Board of Education in 1907. More recently he had been master in chancery in the Superior Court of Cook County. Mr. Hamlin took a keen interest in the work of the Society, especially in anything relating to Lincoln, and often expressed regret that he could give no more time to its activities.

ONE OF THE RAREST OF ALL BOOKS ON AMERICA

One of the foundation stones of any collection of Americana is the little book by Martin Waldseemüller in which he suggests the name America as appropriate to the New World. Two editions of this book were published, one on VII Calends May, which is April 25 in the Julian calendar, and the second on IIII Calends September, which is August 29. Of both issues there are now only about twenty copies known, more than half of which are in public or state libraries and will never again be for sale. Copies naturally are rarely offered for public sale—the last one recorded was sold at auction in New York in 1920 for \$2500.00. But it is not the money value in which we are interested so much as the intrinsic and sentimental. The Chicago Historical Society was most fortunate in getting the copy which had belonged to Mr. Gunther. It is a fine copy, clean and complete, handsomely bound by Francis Bedford, the best English binder of his day. In short, it is a book of which the Society may well be proud, a book which many librarians and collectors will covet. Some account of this book, and of the circumstances under which it was published, appears on another page of this Bulletin.

SPECIAL WARM WEATHER ATTRACTION

Hear ye! Hear ye! Did your heart ever jump when you heard the barker cry the praises of Tom Tripod, the three-legged man, or of Mile Fallofski, the greatest horsewoman of the age, or of the Great Unknown, the bearded lady? If it did, you will want to renew the days of your youth at the exhibition of early posters and handbills of circuses, museums and menageries which the Society will hold during the month of July (if there is sufficient interest, it will be continued through August). There will also be shown a number of autograph letters of P. T. Barnum and other famous showmen. Much of the material will be selected from the Gunther collection, but some of the most interesting items are being loaned to the Society for this exhibition only by Mr. Walter C. Scholl. The children, too, will enjoy our show almost as much as the one in the big tent on the lake shore (it is due only two weeks after the opening of our show).

OUR GROWING MEMBERSHIP

During the month of May there was a net increase in the number of members from 1739 to 1752. Nine members were lost by death, and one member resigned, but enough new members were added to make a net increase of 13.

NECROLOGY

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THE DIARY OF PRESIDENT POLK

Busy men and women of today are often perplexed by the energy and time spent by their forefathers in writing letters and in keeping diaries. How they found the time it is difficult for us to understand. Take President Polk for example. Polk's term of office was no idle period for the Chief Executive. The days that saw the Mexican War, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, the admission of Texas, the acquisition of California and the great Southwest, the beginnings of the acute discussion over slavery in the new territory, the Willnot Proviso—no one can say that those were not busy days for the President. As Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin says in his introduction, "those days were filled with facts and opinions of supreme importance in our national history—and they can now be studied through the eyes of the stern, rigid, precise, purposeful man in the White House, who, limited as he was in his outlook upon the world, saw clearly along the line he intended to

follow and took a hard, firm grasp of things that were near at hand."

"From this diary we can get an intimate view of the Executive Office as it was sixty-five years ago. In these pages we can see how (at least) one President did his work, how he was interviewed, how he dealt with congressman and office-holder, and how he treated—most amazing problem of all—the ever busy office-hunter. The Presidential office was still governed by the precedents of Jeffersonian simplicity and democratic unreserve; sight-seers and public ministers, office-seekers and congressmen, even beggars for alms found their way to the executive presence. And though Polk fretted at the interruptions and at the thoughtless importunity of callers, it does not seem to have occurred to him that he could imitate remotely the exclusive seclusion of a European potentate. That America should be simple and free, that it must avoid the ostentation and reserve of Europe, were ideas—so typical of thought and practice in the first half of the nineteenth century—which firmly held him."

Three days before the end of his term there appears a brief and characteristic entry in the diary:

"Many persons called today and I transacted business with the members of my Cabinet and other public officers. Several persons annoyed me about officers, but I gave them very summary and short answers."

The night before he went out of office he wrote:

"I was in my office at an earlier hour than usual this morning, and was constantly and incessantly occupied throughout the day * * The Cabinet dispersed and I disposed of all the business on my table down to the minutest detail and at the close of the day left a clean table for my successor."

Yet his entry in the diary for this eventful day covers ten and a half printed pages.

Polk asserted that he was the hardest worked man in the country. As Mr. Quaife says in his biographical sketch, a perusal of the diary leads one to agree with him. Throughout his term he toiled incessantly. In the first seventeen months his single absence from Washington consisted of a one day trip to Mount Vernon. Prior to the ten-day vacation from his duties at Washington in the summer of 1848 he records that in a period of thirteen months he had not been three miles distant from the Capitol. Certainly if any man ever deserved success by working for it, Polk was that man.

A LETTER FROM SAM HOUSTON

Even the most hardened autograph collector gets many thrills out of his pursuit. Some of these only the collector can appreciate, but even the lay reader can understand the thrill which comes of handling historic documents, or letters

which have led to great events in history. Sometimes these thrills do not come without a little study. Take for example, one brief letter, now belonging to the Society, written by Sam Houston to Andrew Jackson. It is a letter that is of interest in connection with Polk's Diary, for it concerns one of the main problems of Polk's administration. Here is the text of the letter:

Washington, Texas
17th February, 1844.

Dear General:

This note is intended to introduce to your kind attention my confidential secretary, Mr. W. D. Miller, who is on special business to Washington City. You will find Mr. Miller an interesting acquaintance, and able to answer any inquiries which you may present to him.

He will visit you at the Hermitage but make his stay no longer than you may desire. His business will require some expedition.

I am most truly
Your friend
SAM HOUSTON

Genl. Jackson,
Hermitage, Tenn.

What does this letter mean? On its face, nothing startling, merely a friendly letter of introduction. But if we look at it with some knowledge of the circumstances under which it was written, we have a chance to re-live one of the most exciting periods in American history.

When this letter was written, Houston was president of the republic of Texas. His was an extraordinary career even in a day when many careers were made and marred over night. Born in 1793, he tried living with the Cherokee Indians and school teaching before he first gained public notice as a soldier in Jackson's victory over the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend in 1814. Then he studied law, served two terms in the House of Representatives, and in 1827, being just thirty-four, was elected governor of Tennessee. While Houston was governor, Jackson was elected president, and it was often said that Houston was destined to follow in his friend's footsteps. Then came Houston's marriage, followed almost at once by his separation from his wife, his resignation of the governorship, and his decision once more to exile himself from civilization. Back to his friends the Cherokees he went, and was formally adopted a member of their nation. This dramatic climax, or anti-climax, Houston never attempted to explain. He offered no defense of himself, made no criticism of his wife, and merely said to his friends that "if my character can not stand the shock, let me lose it."

In the closing days of 1832, Houston went to Texas, ostensibly on a visit, but more probably (as evidence tends to show) with a vague plan in his head of wresting Texas from Mexico and of erecting a republic of which he himself should become president. Whatever his first purpose, the result desired was actually achieved.

When this letter to Jackson was written Houston had already served one term as president, from 1836 to 1838. During these years he was the government; as one of his biographers says, he carried the nation on his shoulders. Through financial complications of a hopeless sort, through desultory invasions from Mexico and raids by hostile Indians, through a chronic mutiny in his unpaid army, even through the scorn of the world, Houston guided the new republic into something at least resembling solvency and prosperity. Under his successor, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, Texas was all but ruined because Lamar spent a few odd millions he did not have in order that the government might be as imposing as his name. Then in 1841 Houston took the reins for a second term.

On March 1st, 1837, he secured the recognition of Texan independence by the United States Senate; the approval of the Senate's vote was Andrew Jackson's last official act as President. Jackson, Houston, and the great majority of Texans desired the annexation of Texas to the United States, but there was strong opposition, and the question was a burning one by the end of 1843. Twice the Texans were declined with thanks, and this little note belonging to the Society was written at the moment when Texas was making a third attempt to secure admission to the Union. Houston tells the story in another letter to Jackson, written in this same month of February, 1844.

"Now, my venerated friend, you will perceive that Texas is presented to the United States, as a bride adorned for her espousal. But if, now so confident of the union, she should be rejected, her mortification would be indescribable. She has been sought by the United States, and this is the third time she has consented. Were she now to be spurned, it would forever terminate expectation on her part, and it would then not only be left for the United States to expect that she would seek some other friend, but all Christendom would justify her in a course dictated by necessity and sanctioned by wisdom * * * That you may live to see your hopes * * * crowned with complete success, I sincerely desire. * * *

At the very moment that Houston was writing this letter, he was sending Miller, his confidential secretary, to Washington City, via Jackson's home at the Hermitage, to work for annexation. So the short letter in the possession of the Society is really a letter of credentials to the "big boss", who was to receive the latest news from Texas and give such aid and advice as he could. It would be a fitting climax to our story if we could say that Miller accomplished the desired result. He did not. England and France protested vigorously against annexation, and after fierce debate the Senate in June, 1844, voted against the admission of Texas to the Union. When another year had gone, Jackson was dead, and Polk was president, but Texas was not yet a part of the United States. But of all this, if you are interested, you can read further in Polk's Diary.

ON THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Random reflections induced by reading a letter from President Grant to Elihu B. Washburne, United States minister to France.

The dictionary says that a fly wheel is a "wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermittent force, or meeting with an irregular or intermittent resistance, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum."

Now it appears that the Senate of the United States was designed by the framers of the Constitution as a sort of fly wheel for the governmental machinery. Who could ask a better definition of the Senate's function? That body gets its momentum in at least three ways. First, perhaps, from the fact that its members represent entire states, and are presumed to have a broader view-point, a deeper understanding of national problems, than the members of the lower House, who represent only districts. Second, the Senator's longer term gives him a certain independence of action which his two-year old neighbor at the other end of the Capitol lacks. No sooner is a Representative firmly seated in the House than he has to begin thinking about re-election, whereas a Senator has three times as long to make an impression on his public. Third, and obviously most important, is the collective power of the Senators, as given to them by the Constitution. Many of the founders of the United States were afraid that the President would make himself in fact if not in name an absolute monarch. The advocates of a weak central authority were able to impose checks on the President, whose great powers were at several points subjected to the control of Congress, and more particularly of the Senate.

These three factors, then, are constantly operating in the government machinery to render its motion "equable and regular". To be sure, the character of the motion depends entirely on the view-point. Under certain circumstances a fly wheel will seem to stop the machinery, and will waver back and forth as if it had nothing else to do. Fly wheels serve a purpose thrust on them by outside forces; they are notoriously lacking in intelligence. Critics of the Senate are fond of an old, old story which native Washingtonians seem never to tire of telling. The story goes that a constituent in the galleries was pained by the proceedings on the floor; several Senators had spoken, but said nothing, when he observed one of the most distinguished Senators making a notation on his shirt cuff. In awe the constituent turned to his neighbor and said: "Great Heaven. Some of them can write."

Taking its history as a whole, the Senate has revealed a noteworthy firmness, a persistency of purpose, or if you view it from unfriendly eyes, an unflinching stubbornness. Naturally enough, the more persistent in purpose, the

more stubborn, the nation's chief executive has been, the more likely he has been to find an equally obstinate Senate opposing him. Some of the earliest Presidents had their troubles with the Senate, and some recent Presidents have doubtless wished that the members of the Senate would resign in a body and go home.

Readers of the BULLETIN who read the partial account of Grant's military career in the last number will understand that he possessed a persistency of purpose which now and then brooked no opposition. Easily influenced though he often was by his friends, the man who wrote "no terms but unconditional surrender" and proposed to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer", was stubborn. The following letter from Grant to Elihu Washburne, an old Galena friend whom he had appointed minister to France, gives a sidelight on his troubles with the Senate. It is now in the Society's collection.

Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1871.

Dear Washburne:

Your favor of the 20th of April, with enclosure, as all your other very welcome letters, was duly received. I have not written to you whilst shut up in Paris, because I did not know that anything but purely official dispatches were proper, or would be so considered by the Prussians, to send through the lines. I thought none the less frequently of you, however, and the relief from care and anxiety which you sought in a foreign mission. Your time will come, I trust, for relief. Already you have the reward of your services in the gratitude and pride the American people feel for the glorious cause you pursued in standing at your post, which all others, like situated, had deserted.

My trials here have been considerable, but I believe so far every tempest that has been around has recoiled on those who got it up. First, San Domingo; but you have read all that has been said about that matter in Congress, and out of Congress, and what I have had to say, and probably know the present status of the question. I will only add that a great many professedly staunch Republicans acted very much as if they wanted to outdo the democracy in breaking up the Republican party. Every thing looks more favorably now though, for the party, than it did in '63, when the war was raging.

Sumner and Schurz have acted worse than any other two men, and not far behind them is Ferry of Conn., and Tipton of Neb. Senator — is paving the way to be just as bad as he knows how to be, but out of full fellowship with the Republican party he will amount to but little. He is affected with that "maggot" Mr. Lincoln used to speak of.

Before this reaches you the Senate will have acted upon the Alabama treaty. It looks now as if there would be but very little

opposition to it. If however a single amendment is adopted there is no telling where the matter will end. Such a course would result in long debate, and as the treaty would have to be returned to England, no doubt it would be amended there in such a way as to force us to reject it. I hope a better result.

My family are all well and send a great deal of love to Mrs. Washburne and the children. Please give my kindest regards to them also, and believe me, as ever your friend.

U. S. GRANT.

HOW AMERICA WAS BAPTIZED

Every school child knows that the New World was not named for Columbus, whom we now honor as its discoverer, but for Americus Vesputius, a Florentine navigator who made three (or perhaps four) voyages to the mainland of South America between the years 1497 and 1505. His own accounts of his travels are the chief sources of information about him. He claimed to have made a voyage in 1497, so that he would have reached the South American mainland a few days before Cabot reached North America; but historians there have always been to doubt the story of the first voyage. That he did make three voyages, and explored large stretches of the South American coasts, is beyond dispute. Certainly in his own lifetime he was not without honor, and in the latter part of his life and for many years after his death he was considered the chief explorer and real discoverer of the new continent. Columbus met him at Seville in 1505, and wrote about him to his son Diego: "a very worthy man who has always endeavored to be agreeable to me * * * He is determined to do for me all he can." But in this same letter Columbus hints that Vesputius is not entirely satisfied, for he enrolls him among "the unfortunate ones who have not attained their desires."

After this meeting with Columbus, Vesputius spent eighteen months preparing for an expedition to the East Indies, but was finally prevented from sailing by Portuguese intrigues. Then for the remaining four years of his life he was "pilot major" for the king of Spain, a position in which he examined pilots, collected geographical data, and supervised the dispatch of expeditions to the New World. He died on February 22, 1512, in his sixty-first year.

Now the question is, how did it happen that this man's name was given to the new lands in the west? Did the monarchs of the civilized world assemble in solemn conclave before the baptism? No. Did the Pope, as spiritual sovereign, issue a bull and attest it by the usual heavy leaden seal? Certainly not. Most natural of all, did Vesputius himself set up a lobby in the seats of power, and say to those in authority: "I found that New World. It's mine, and I shall call it by my own name." Nothing of the kind. Off in a remote village in Lorraine was an enthusiastic young scholar writing a brief introduction to cosmography,

as he called it, just a few pages to open the door to the study of the world. It seemed to him an act of simple justice to call the New World after Americus, the discoverer, "a man of sagacious mind." And so it was done.

About eight and one-half centuries before this time—that is, about the middle of the seventh century—at a place not far from the point where the river Meurthe becomes large enough to deserve the name river, a pious ecclesiastic named Deodatus founded a chapel for meditation and prayer. In the course of several centuries this chapel became a cathedral, and the cluster of houses about it was named from the founder of the chapel. In its Gallicized form this became St. Dié.

About the beginning of the eleventh century St. Dié lost its purely religious character. Becoming secularized, a collegiate institution was organized under an ecclesiastical official called the grand provost. But the chapter of canons who really constituted the settlement of St. Dié acquired great political powers. Those were troublous times. St. Dié was in a borderland. In the constant wars of those days every priest needed a sword with which to defend his altar. Thus the canons of St. Dié by the time our story really begins—that is about 1500—were almost sovereign rulers, possessing even the privilege of coining their own money.

At this time the Duke of Lorraine was René II, grandson of that René the Good who was the Maecenas of his times. The court of René the Good was the haunt of poets and singers, and so devoted to the fast disappearing arts of the Middle Ages was the old Duke that he was called the last of the troubadours. In the intervals when the grandson was not at war, he turned his attention to improving the material condition of his country, and also found time, in imitation of his grandfather, to cultivate the arts. One of his first steps was to found a learned society whose members came together for mutual benefit and for preparing and circulating scientific works. The society called itself the "Gymnasium Vosagense," which might be freely translated as the Academy of the Vosges.

The members of the Gymnasium Vosagense, being scholars, were impressed by the fact that the explorations of Columbus and Vasco da Gama and the various expeditions sent out by Prince Henry the Navigator made imperative a revision of the maps of Ptolemy, whose work, substantially unchanged since the second century, remained the foundation of geographical knowledge. Canon Walter (Gualtier) Lud, the head of the Gymnasium and a secretary to Duke René, in 1507 set up a printing press, the first press in Lorraine. On this press it was the intention to print the new edition of Ptolemy on which the members had been working. But this ambitious plan was suddenly changed. Whether the new press proved inadequate for the work, or whether the scholars learned another edition of Ptolemy already under way—whatever the reason, work on the text

COSMOGRAPHIAE

Capadociam/Pamphiliam/Lidiam/Ciliciā/Armenias maiorem & minorem. Colchiden/Hircaniam/Hispaniam/Albaniam: et preterea multas quas singulatim enumerare longa mora esset. Ita dicta ab eius nominis regina.

Nunc vero & he partes sunt latius lustratae/& alia quarta pars per Americum Vesputium (vt in sequentibus audietur) inuenta est/quam non video cur quis iure vetet ab Americo inuentore sagacis ingenij viro Amerigen quasi Americi terram/sive Americam dicendam: cum & Europa & Asia a mulieribus sua sortita sint nomina. Eius finem & gentis mores ex his binis Americi nauigationibus quae sequuntur liquide intelligi datur.

Hunc in modum terra iam quadripartita cognoscitur sunt tres primae partes continentes/quarta est insula: cum omni quaque mari circumdata conspiciatur. Et licet mare unum sit quemadmodum et ipsa tellus/multis tamen sinibus distinctum / & innumeris repletum insulis varia sibi nomina assumit: quae et in Cosmographiae tabulis conspiciuntur/& Priscianus in translatione Dionisij talibus enumerat versibus.

Circuit Oceani gurges tamen undique vastus
Qui quis vnus sit plurima nomina sumit.
Finibus Hesperijs Atlanticus ille vocatur
At Boreae qua gens fuit Armiaspa sub armis
Dicitur ille piger necnon Satur. idem Mortuus est alius:

AMERICA'S BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE

The page of Waldseemüller's "Cosmographiae Introductio"
on which the word "America" first appeared in print.

Ptolemy was stopped. The new plan was to prepare a world map to show the great advance in knowledge made in the preceding decade or two, and accompany it with an elementary treatise on how to study the world.

The text of the little treatise and most of the work on the map were done by one Martin Waldseemüller, a canon of St. Dié, who was undoubtedly the most learned member of the Gymnasium. Of Waldseemüller's life little is known. He was born at the little town of Radolfszell on the shores of Lake Constance—some authorities say about 1470 or 1475, others say about 1480. In 1490 he matriculated at the University of Freiburg. Apparently he studied theology, for in a memorial to Duke René, at a later date, he speaks of himself as "cleric of the diocese of Constance." Probably as early as 1505 he was at work in Strasbourg in the study of the geography and maps of Ptolemy. He appears also to have spent some time in Basle, where he collated several important manuscripts of Ptolemy and made the acquaintance of Johann Amerbach, the great printer. Whatever he did during these early years, April, 1507, found him at St. Dié, at work in Lud's printing office.

Apparently the "Cosmographiae Introductio" was the first book printed by this press, for the colophon on the last page would be meaningless if it had been preceded by other books. Here it is:

"Urbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine
praesul Qua Vogesi montis sunt juga pressit
opus Pressit & ipsa eadem Christo monumenta
favente Tempore venturo caetera multa
premet."

Which merely means:

"The city, Deodate, which is made illustrious by thy name, where the summits of the Vosgian mountains lift themselves, has printed this work. The Lord willing, in time to come, it shall print many other monuments."

At first glance the "Introduction" might be mistaken for anything but a monument. It is a small quarto of only fifty-two leaves, one of which is printed only on one side, making a total of 103 pages. The first page is the title, which may be translated as follows:

Introduction to Cosmography

With certain necessary principles of geometry and astronomy. To which are added the four voyages of Amerigo Vesputi.

A representation of the entire world, both in the solid and projected on the plane, including also lands which were unknown to Ptolemy and have been recently discovered.
Distich

Since God rules the stars and Caesar the earth,

Nor earth nor stars have ought greater than these.

Beginning on the reverse of the title and extending to the top of the fourth page, is a prose dedication to the Emperor Maximilian. The lower part of the fourth page is filled with the "order of treatment," a table of contents. The text of the essay begins on page 5 and ends on page 39. Four times in the 35 pages of the treatise on cosmography, Waldseemüller mentions the discoveries of Vesputius, as described in the four letters which follow, and twice he suggests that this new fourth continent, as he calls it, be named for Vesputius. The first time he makes the suggestion he says:

"In the sixth climatic region, towards the Antarctic, are situated the extreme part of Africa lately discovered, and the islands of Zanzibar, Java Minor, and Seula, and the fourth part of the world, (which, because Americus discovered it, it is proper to call Amerigen, that is, the land of Americus or America."

Four or five pages farther along Waldseemüller makes the suggestion a second time:

"And now indeed these parts have been more widely explored, and another, a fourth part, of which we will presently speak more particularly, has been discovered by Americus Vesputius. I do not see why it may not be permitted to call this fourth part after Americus, the discoverer, a man of sagacious mind, by the name of Amerigen, that is to say, the land of Americus or America, since both Europe and Asia have obtained their names from women. Its situation and the customs of its people will be readily understood from the four voyages performed by Vesputius, and which here follow."

This famous passage you may read in the original Latin on the preceding page. It is the first time that the word America ever appeared in print, and the first time that it was suggested as the name of the continent. This page may, therefore, be taken as the baptismal certificate of America. It is a page to be regarded with reverence, a page which should be placed before every school child, in fact before every citizen, as a lesson in patriotism. A philosopher would draw a moral from this object lesson. He would point to the apparent insignificance of this booklet, to the youth and zeal of its author, unknown in his day beyond the limits of his own town, to the hard early years of Vesputius, when he was only a clerk in the commercial house of the Medici in Florence. And somehow or other these facts become connected by a single thread, and the youthful German scholar, studying hard in the small French town, writes his little book to serve as a sort of setting for the narrative of the Medici's clerk, who made his first visit to America while in the service of Portugal. Platitudinous sages today often repeat that the world is a small place after all, but it was surely much smaller in the days of Martin Waldseemüller and his studious friends.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1922

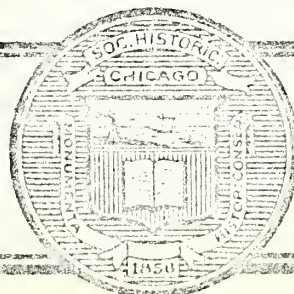
No. 3

IN honor of Illinois Indian Day, which occurs Friday, September 22, the Chicago Historical Society will open the Indian Museum to the public, beginning Monday, September 18, and continuing throughout October.

The collection has been mainly brought together by Mr. Milford G. Chandler, who for many years has visited annually the Indian settlements in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with the object of collecting characteristic specimens of the hand crafts of the people who originally occupied this region.

From the various objects in silver, copper, wood, buckskin decorated with beads or with porcupine work, skins of fur-bearing animals, woven textiles, etc., may be learned much of the religion and manners and customs as well as the arts of the aborigines of the Middle West.

Boy and Girl Scouts, school classes and friends of the Indians generally are particularly invited. Personally conducted tours of the exhibits will leave the main doorway each hour from 10 to 4 o'clock. Informal talks will be given at intervals by Mr. Chandler and by visiting Indians.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

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SEPTEMBER, 1922

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THE SUMMER'S WORK

Through the generosity of several members of the Women's Auxiliary Board a special cataloguer worked during the summer months on the Americana in the Gunther collection. All books and manuscripts which will not be retained in the Society's permanent collection have now been sorted, and the remainder all properly catalogued. Among a large number of books and pamphlets of little value, there are some of considerable rarity and of great interest. The Gunther collection has proved particularly rich in early Pennsylvania imprints, and in early American school books and other books for children. Perhaps the most important single book in the group is described on another page of this BULLETIN, and other items of interest will be the subject of notes in future BULLETINS. Some of the books bear fascinating titles. There

is "The Art of Tying the Cravat, demonstrated in 16 lessons", published in New York in 1829; and the beginning of the War of 1812 called forth "Hints to Young Generals, by an Old Soldier." The first edition of Webster's Dictionary is also there.

One of the most delightful items among the children's books is called "Douceurs", a sort of "mother's helper" designed "to entice the infantine pupil insensibly along the path, whose entrance must be strewn with flowers, if we expect our children to proceed along it with delight." This royal road to learning is a combination picture-book and dictionary. How any mother could have kept a straight face while she poured forth this learning upon her off-spring does not appear. For example, when the child sees the picture of a gate, the mother is instructed to say "This you understand". On another page is an arch; when the child sees this picture, mother should say "Knowing nothing about architecture, I cannot talk about the arch." But even this is better than the remarks mother is instructed to make when she sees a jack, which is defined as a device for "turning the spit on which meat is roasted." When mother sees this, she is supposed to lose her head completely and tell the child "I cannot describe one, but your papa will explain it to you."

Some of the definitions accompanying the pictures are as marvelous as the pre-digested remarks for mother. For example, a woman is defined as "a female man"; a coffee pot is "a pot for pouring out coffee"; a fisherman is "a man who tries to catch fish", and a powder puff is "a puff for shaking powder into the hair." It would seem clear that the compiler of these "Douceurs" wished to place no greater burden upon the mother than he did upon the children.

During the summer two successful exhibitions were held. The Grant memorabilia continued to arouse interest, and the circus and museum posters drew many new visitors. The advertisements in the street cars seem to have been particularly successful in calling attention to this unusual exhibition. The daily attendance averaged at least fifty, and on Sundays was about three times that number. Probably 2500 people visited the Society's building during July and August (whisper it, hush, that most of them were not members of the Society).

Summer vacations were not allowed to interfere with the important work of securing

members. All changes and additions to membership list since the appearance of the BULLETIN are given below.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing
 Wm. W. Algeo George Higginson, Jr.
 Miss Shirley Farr Charles W. Hubbell
 John H. Gulick John C. Spry

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life
 John F. L. Curtis Albert F. Keeney
 John B. Wiggins

Annual Governing to Sustaining Life
 Kellogg Fairbanks

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Sustaining Life
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Sustaining Annual
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 Mrs. James E. MacMurray Mrs. John A. Sutherland
 George W. Underwood

WHY A MUSEUM?

"My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word these things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum, and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall all be dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes."

Thus wrote Edmond de Goncourt in his will.

There is much to be said for the point of view of the art-loving Frenchman. The man or woman who has felt the joy of collecting—perhaps it was only bird's eggs, or nests, or snail shells, perhaps it was incunabula, or Zorn etchings, or Ming porcelain—will sympathize with de Goncourt. The Editor of this BULLETIN admits gladly that he experiences no little thrill when he takes from a shelf at home a yellow-covered life of Madame de Pompadour, bearing on its fly-leaf the inscription:

"A Zola, son Ami Edmond de Goncourt."

Not very far away is another volume, the famous forged "Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley." It was not enough that Edward Moxon should

have been prosecuted for blasphemy because he published "Queen Mab." He had to be one of the innocent victims of a literary forger, who persuaded him to publish "a series of unedited letters" by Shelley. Proudly he sent a copy of the book to his Boston friend, James T. Fields, who wrote, alas, on the inside of the cover, "the essay by Browning is the only thing genuine about the book." If the Editor is thinking of men of a different stamp, he may wander to another shelf where stands a fat little vellum-bound volume, lettered "Defensio Regia pro Carolo Primo." It is the defense of King Charles I, written by the learned Salmasius at the special request of Charles II. It caused a sensation, and called forth from Milton the counter-blast "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano." This volume once belonged to the philosopher John Locke, as his autograph testifies.

Or if the Editor leaves de Goncourt still another step behind, and thinks of vaster themes, his mind may wander to another seventeenth century philosopher, Galileo, who caused a terrible rumpus in his day by writing a book in which he said, among other things, that Copernicus was right, that the earth and the planets moved about the sun. The book was condemned by the Inquisition, Galileo was ordered to abjure its doctrine, and was given an indeterminate sentence in prison. Unfortunately the Editor's copy of this book had little influence, perhaps because somebody inserted in it the author's abjuration. At any rate some of the pages are still unopened.

Now you may be asking what all this has to do with the Chicago Historical Society. The Editor is establishing an alibi, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he wishes to prove himself impartial. If he makes it clear that he has reasons of his own for agreeing with de Goncourt, and yet makes out a good case for museums and libraries, he has added materially to the weight of his argument.

One of the functions of a museum or historical collection is to transmit to the general public, in so far as its custodians are able, some of the thrills which the collector gets from the contemplation of his private treasures. To form a great collection, as well as to enjoy it, requires imagination. There are people who look at Waldseemüller's "Introductio Cosmographiae", the little book which gave America its name, and they say, "My, what funny type. But it's a pretty

binding." They look at Lincoln's carriage, and see in it only a rickety old cart. They look at the table on which Grant wrote out the terms of surrender for Lee's army, and they wonder how the marble top was cracked. Yes, for such people a museum is a tomb. But fortunately there are many others, men and women, to whom a trinket or a scrap of paper tells a story. Not long ago there came to the Society's building a seven-year old boy, bursting with tears because he and his mother had been unable to find the Fort Dearborn Memorial Tablet. The story of Fort Dearborn was a living thing to that boy. Is it exaggeration to say that a little contact with the relics of pioneer days teaches such boys more than they get from many a dull book on history?

And then, too, a great historical collection, such as that belonging to the Society, is essentially democratic. It spreads wide an enjoyment which the collector reserves for himself or for a handful of cronies. It really carries out the purpose of its founders only when it serves people. The Librarian and her assistants of various degrees may know that their work is well done, and that many other people will appreciate the fact a century from now. But they would be less than human if they were not gratified by appreciation now. The success of exhibitions such as that of circus posters certainly justifies the existence of institutions which de Goncourt called "the cold tomb of a museum."

FROM DR. HENRY VAN DYKE

The Society has recently received from Dr. Henry van Dyke a copy of his poem, "A Ballad of Princeton Battle." Miss McIlvaine had written him about it, and drew from him a letter, part of which is quoted below:

"What you say of the teaching in our schools (and, let me add, in some of our universities) is painfully true. There are too many of these piddling, hysterical denigrators, themselves incapable of a noble hero-worship, who are teaching boys and girls to sneer at the men and women who made our country free; kept it united, and laid the foundation of its present greatness and future grandeur. I have said what I think of them in a poem called 'The Builders.' Anything of mine that you want is at your service in the good cause of American education."

Perhaps in some future exhibition, Dr. van Dyke's poem will be placed side by side with a certain letter owned by the Society. It was written by Matthew Smith, a colonel of Pennsylvania militia, to Joseph Reed, president of the Pennsylvania Executive Council from 1778 to 1781. Early in the Revolution, Reed had served as Washington's secretary and aide-de-camp, and during the New Jersey campaign was adjutant general. In 1777 he declined the post of chief justice of Pennsylvania and a commission as brigadier general, but remained in the army as a volunteer without pay, serving with credit at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Colonel Smith is writing in July, 1780, to account for money and ammunition received in June, 1779, and also reports that ammunition supposed to have been sent him in April, 1780, had not yet been received. Surely such a letter may stand without comment.

Paxtang, July 17, 1780

Sir:

This day I Recd your favour of the 6th Inst. by Mr. Reese of Northumberland Town. I am truly sorry for ye situation of his Excel:Y Genl. Washington; & his brave little army. Our affairs at present are somewhat dark. But I am confident we shall have light again, & perhaps as in times past from a quarter we do not as yet expect it.

You mention, Sir, you cannot understand the meaning of the people swearing they will not pay the taxes—I apprehend my meaning, or letter, was not understood, as I did not mean the continental or publick taxes, but only that tax laid for paying the bounty of those men lately raised, out of the militia companys. My intention in mentioning the matter to your Excy was not to give offense, but in compliance with a former request—viz, to take every opportunity to inform Council, the situation and sentiments, both of the country & the people. The Genl. Assembly, sometimes in the laws or preamble of the laws, are not quite so plain as could be wished; the law for raising the new [?] men seems to be expressly for the defence of the frontier; this law being immediately printed and scattered through the different counties, gave the people an opportunity when collected in the companys, of seeing it, and cheerfully adopted the plan. I do not know any denomination that did not cheerfully agree to submit to the law, till the men were ordered to

camp, & then as I wrote in my last, I assure you it caused uneasiness in the breasts of a number, not only the people hiring, but the people hired. Your acquaintance with mankind, I am certain, will convince you how easy it is for numbers of people to be alarmed with matters of small consequence—and certainly much more so in a time and place of such a dreadful war, as is carried on by Indians on the Frontier Settlements, when the life of almost every person is every moment in danger— & oftentimes not knowing danger near them, till the tomahawk or scalping knife is drove into the head. & butcher inhumanly often merely for their diversion. Dr. Sir, whilst I take the liberty to mention these things to you, rest assured it is no part of my sentiments . . .

The money I drew last year was distributed according to direction; the re'ts I gave to Mr. Rittenhouse in Aprile last . . .

As for the ammunition forwarded to Paxtang June 1779, you will see by the order of Council it was for the use of Lancaster and Cumberland countys in case North'd broke up. I myself obtained the order, & if I remember it is expressive, if council judge it most necessary to send it to Col. Hunter, or a part, I will take care to have your order immediately complied with.

The ammunition mentioned sent in Aprile last has not come to hand, neither to Col. Coxe nor Col. Hunter, and am apprehensive it did not come from Philadelphia. About the 20th of Aprile I was in Phila., & Captn. Hambright mentioned he had an order from Council for ammunition, but at that time could not get a waggon to carry it to Estertown, and since I came from Sunbury I called on Col. Coxe, at the request of Col. Hunter who inquired if no ammunition had arrived this summer for North'd county. But a few boxes of cartridges, & they were immediately forwarded to Col. Wettner, for the use of his regt. I expect to go for Sunbury in two weeks or less; if any orders in any of the above mentioned things, they shall be strictly complied with.

I am Dr. Sir, with all due submission, your
Most Obt. & very humble servt.
MATTW. SMITH.

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq.
President of the State of Pennsylvania.

A BALLAD OF PRINCETON BATTLE

By Henry van Dyke

Along Assunpink's woody bank we left our campfires
bright,
While like a fox with padded feet we stole away by night;
Cornwallis watched his Trenton trap,
And drained his glass, and took his nap;
But the ragged troops of Washington outflanked him
in the night—
Up and away for Princeton,
By a secret road to Princeton—
We dragged our guns with muffled wheels to win another
fight.

The icy trail was hard as iron, our footprints marked it
red;
Our frosty breath went up like smoke to the winking stars
o'erhead;
By Bear Swamp and by Miry Run,
Our muskets weighed at least a ton;
We shivered, till o'er Stony Brook we saw the sun rise red;
Weary we tramped to Princeton;
But all of us at Princeton,
Would follow our Chief through thick and thin till the
last of us was dead

We looked beyond the upper bridge, across the swollen
stream,
And there along the King's highway, we saw the redcoats
gleam;
'Twas Mawhood's regiment marching down
To finish us off at Trenton town.
"Go cut the bridge,"—and Mercer's men crept up along
the stream.
But the British turned toward Princeton,
Came bravely back for Princeton;
And all the rest of that dim hour was wilder than a dream.

They rushed thro' Will Clark's orchard, among the naked
trees;
With horse and foot they hammered back; their bullets
sang like bees;
And Mercer fell, and Haslet fell;
The bayonets cut us up like hell;
The chain-shot mowed a bloody path beneath the twisted
trees.
It looked all black for Princeton,
We lost our hopes of Princeton;
We wavered, and we broke and fled as leaves before the
breeze.

Then down the hill from Tom Clark's house, rode Washing-
ton afloat
With holy ire, through smoke and fire, like mighty Mars
he came.
"Come on, my men, parade with me,
We'll make the braggart redcoats flee."
And up the hill, against the guns, rode Washington afloat.
He turned the tide at Princeton;
The land was saved at Princeton;
And they who fought, and they who fell, won liberty and
fame.

Men praise our Chief for weighty words, for counsel calm
and high,
For prudence and enduring will, for cool, far-seeing eye;
One thing he had all else above,—
Courage that caught the soldier's love,
And made the soldier's loyal heart in danger's hour beat
high.
We saw it clear at Princeton;
'Twas written here at Princeton:
The men who make a nation are men who dare to die.

—(Copyright, 1922, by Henry van Dyke)

A Masterpiece of American Colonial Printing

Writing in 1881, Samuel W. Pennypacker, a well-known collector, later governor of Pennsylvania, wrote that "up to the present time the noblest specimen of American colonial typography has remained utterly unknown to the most learned bibliophiles. No copy", he wrote, "has ever appeared at a booksale or been in the hands of an American bookseller. Though printed within a comparatively short distance of Philadelphia, until within the last year the librarian of the Philadelphia Library had never heard of its existence; and Sabin, whose knowledge of Americana is unsurpassed, was equally in the dark."

The disappearance of this book, and the subsequent discovery of its history, form one of the romances of book-collecting. Here was a book little more than a century old, and at that the biggest book printed in America in the 18th century; yet in 1881 it was practically unknown. The book is entitled "Der Blutige Schau-Platz, oder Martyrer Spiegel." It was printed at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, in 1748. It is a thick folio, 1512 pages, printed in large type, as the preface says, so "that it may suit the eyes of all." The book was usually bound in oak boards, covered with leather. The Gunther copy, now in the Chicago Historical Society's collection, has metal bosses and clasps, but a copy in the possession of the Editor is bound in plain black leather, without ornament or lettering of any kind.

The book deserves a somber binding, for it is the record of martyrs. As early as 1562 there appeared in Holland a small duodecimo of about 250 leaves, containing biographical sketches of the martyrs of the Mennonites or Doops Gesinde. These stories were accompanied by hymns, describing in rhyme not only their piety but even the manner and dates of their deaths. In those days the printing of such a book was punishable by fire, and neither author nor printer cared to have his name appear. But wherever the Mennonites gathered in their secret meeting places, often at dead of night, they testified their faith by reading and singing about the martyrs. Next to the Bible this was their most-used book, and before the end of the 16th century it was reprinted no fewer than eight times. All editions of the book are very scarce, for they suffered hard use, and were frequently worn out, and many were destroyed with their owners in flames.

From time to time other books of martyrs were compiled by Mennonites, but the subject received its definitive treatment from Tielman Jans Van Braght, a Mennonite theologian at Dordrecht. His great work first appeared in 1660 under the title "Het Bloedigh Toneel der Doops Gesinde en Wereloose Christenen." This immense book was really the culmination of the work of many authors. Braght in this first edition lists 356 books consulted by him for information. The text traces the history of those Christians who opposed warfare and the baptism of infants, from the time of the Apostles to the 17th century. It details the persecutions of the Mennonites in the Netherlands and in Switzerland, and records the individual sufferings of hundreds who were burned, drowned, beheaded, or otherwise maltreated.

The family names of many of these martyrs are still common in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States. Among them are Hendricks, Yocum, Jacobs, Shoemaker, Landis, Weaver, Snyder, Miller and Wagner. The story of the burning of Maeyken Wens, at Antwerp in 1573, is unusually moving.

"Thereupon on the next day, which was the sixth of October, this pious and God-fearing heroine of Jesus Christ, as also her other fellow believers, who in like manner had been condemned, were with their tongues screwed fast, like innocent sheep brought forward, and after each was tied to a stake in the market place, were robbed of life and body by a dreadful and horrible fire, and in a short time were burned to ashes . . . The oldest son of this aforementioned martyr, called Adrian Wens, about fifteen years old upon the day on which his dear mother was sacrificed, could not stay away from the place of execution, so he took his youngest brother, called Hans Mathias Wens, about three years old, on his arm, and stood on a bench not far from the burning place to witness his mother's death. But when she was brought to the stake he fainted, fell down, and lay unconscious until his mother and the other were burned. Afterward when the people had gone away and he came to himself, he went to the place where his mother was burnt, and hunted in the ashes until he found the screw with which her tongue had been screwed fast, and he kept it for a memento. There are now, 1659, still many descendants

"this pious martyr living well known to us, who, after her name, are called Maeyken Wens."

The creed of the Mennonites was much like that of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, who came much later. Cordial, even intimate, relations were the rule whenever the two sects came into contact. William Penn and other Quaker leaders made missionary tours through Germany and Holland, to secure converts among the Mennonites, and induce them to settle in Pennsylvania. Beginning in 1683 there was a steady migration of families from the Netherlands to Pennsylvania. Many of these families brought with them Braght's lives of the martyrs, but these books were all in Dutch. The Germans who migrated to Pennsylvania in the years after 1709, and settled chiefly in Lancaster county, had no German translation, and it was not long before a demand arose for a German edition. The declaration of war between France and England in 1744 made the Mennonites fearful that their principles of non-resistance would be again put to the bitter test, and eager that the younger members of their communities should be prepared for the struggle by reading about the steadfastness of their forefathers. But among these earnest, hard-working farmers there were no great scholars, and there seemed no printer in Pennsylvania able or willing to undertake the publication of a book of such magnitude. So a committee of the Mennonites appealed to their brethren in Amsterdam for advice. Their letter is preserved in the Amsterdam Archives; it tells the story better than we could phrase it:

"Since according to appearances the flames of war are mounting higher, and it cannot be known whether the cross and persecution may not come upon the defenseless Christians ('Wehrlösen Christen'), it becomes us to strengthen ourselves for such circumstances with patience and endurance, and to make every preparation for steadfast constancy in our faith. It was therefore, unanimously considered good in this community, if it could be done, to have the 'Bloedig Toneel' of Tielman Jans Van Braght translated into the German language, especially since in our communities in this country there has been a great increase of young men who have grown up. In this book posterity can see the traces of those faithful witnesses who have walked in the way of truth and given up their lives for it. Notwithstanding we have greatly

desired to have this work commenced for many years, it has hitherto remained unaccomplished . . . We earnestly ask you then to receive our request in love, and to send over to us as soon as it can be done an estimate and specification. We want to know what it will cost to translate it and to print and bind a thousand copies, whether they could be sent here without great charges and expense, what they would come to with or without copper plates, whether you think it best that they should be sent over in parcels or all at once if it is feasible, and what in your opinion is the best way in which it can be done."

The proverbial slowness of the Dutch required about three years before they answered this appeal. Then they replied that the plan was wholly impracticable, both because of the difficulty of finding a translator and because of the expense involved. They suggested a plan which Mr. Pennypacker called worthy of Father Knickerbocker himself: that some of the brethren who understood Dutch should translate the chief parts of the book, and that the young people should copy these off in manuscript, thus securing the "double advantage that through the copying they would give more thought to it and receive a stronger impression."

Without waiting for this advice the American Mennonites had accomplished their purpose. At Ephrata, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, there had been founded some years earlier a colony of Dunkers, who practiced celibacy and held all their goods in common. About 1745 they secured one small hand printing press, on which they printed fifty of more of the scarcest American imprints. The Dunkers also built a paper mill, so that they might be independent of the commercial mills, most of which, incidentally, made paper of the poorest grades. The Chronicle of the Cloister refers to the building of the mill, and continues:

"After the building of the mill was completed, the printing of the Book of Martyrs was taken in hand, to which important work fifteen Brethren were detailed, nine of whom had their work assigned in the printing department; . . . the rest had their work in the paper-mill. Three years were spent on this book, though not continuously, for there was often a want of paper . . . The book was printed in large folio form, contained sixteen reams of paper, and the edition consisted of 1300 copies. At a council with the

Mennonites, the price of one copy was fixed at twenty shillings (about £1), which ought to be proof that other causes than eagerness for gain led to the printing of the same."

All arrangements for printing the book were made by two Mennonites, Heinrich Funk and Dielman Kolb, who were appointed a committee to make a contract with the community at Ephrata. Their certificate is an interesting feature of the book. After stating the terms, that the print should be neat, the paper good, and that the printers should translate the book and bear the cost, they say:

"Heinrich Funk and Dielman Kolb had such a great love for this book that they both with common consent gave their time and labor to it, and as the leaves came from the press and were sent to them in their order, went over them one at a time, comparing them with the Dutch, and in this work have omitted not a single verse. They have not found in the whole book one line which does not give the same grounds of belief and sense as is contained in the Dutch. They have indeed found a number of words about which they have hesitated and doubted, and which might have been improved both in the Dutch and German, but it is not to be wondered at that in so large a book a word here and there is not used in the best sense; but nobody ought to complain for this reason, for we are all human and err . . . We have therefore at the request of the rest of our fellow-ministers very willingly read through this great book from the beginning to the end and compared it with the Dutch, and we have according to our slight ability and gift of understanding found nothing that would be disadvantageous to this book, or in which the teachings of the holy martyrs have not been properly translated, but we believe that the translator has done his best . . . We further believe that the best thing about this book will be that the Lord through his Holy Spirit will so kindle the hearts of men with an eager desire for it that they will not regard a little money but buy it, and taking plenty of time, read in it earnestly with thought, so that they may see and learn in what way they shall be grounded in belief in Christ, and how they should arrange their lives and walk in order to follow the defenceless Lamb and to be heirs of the everlasting Kingdom with Christ and his Apostles."

Laid in loosely in the Gunther copy is a full page frontispiece, in which John the Baptist is represented as immersing Christ in the river Jordan. The creed of the Dunkers differs from that of the Mennonites chiefly in that the former believe in the necessity of immersion, whereas the latter baptize by sprinkling. The Mennonites, therefore, refused to have this plate bound in their copies, whereas the Dunkers insisted on having it inserted in the books purchased by them.

During the Revolutionary War this book met a strange fate. At a time when there was great scarcity of all war materials, especially paper, it was learned that there was a considerable stock of printed paper—the Book of Martyrs—at Ephrata. It is recorded in the Chronicle that many protests were raised against the confiscation of this paper, but in vain, for "there arrived two wagons and six soldiers, who took possession of all the copies of the Book of Martyrs after making prompt payment for them. This gave great offense in the country, and many thought that the war would not end favorably for the country, because the memorials of the holy martyrs had been thus maltreated." The Chronicle does not state, but no doubt the soldiers paid for them with Continental paper money.

Saur's Bible, printed at Germantown in 1743,—the first Bible printed in America—has long been considered as the greatest typographical achievement of the 18th century, but it is doubtful if it should not share or yield the first place. The Book of Martyrs, measured by its typographical excellence, the quality of its home-made paper, the labor and time given to printing it leaf by leaf on a small hand press, its historical and genealogical importance, and its rarity, is certainly a worthy rival for first place among the books printed in colonial America.

About thirty years after the publication of this book at Ephrata a new edition was issued in Germany, at the little town of Pirmasens, in the Palatinate only a few miles north of the Alsatian border. This edition was illustrated with copper-plates previously used in a Dutch edition of 1685. The War of 1812 called for a new edition in America, published at Lancaster, Pa. in 1814. The subscription price of this edition, a handsome folio of nearly a thousand pages, was \$10.00. The preface gives considerable bibliographical information about the book and others published by the Mennonites. Later editions appeared at Philadelphia in 1841 and Elkhart, Indiana, in 1870. There is also a good English translation, published in London in 1853, and now long, long out of print.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

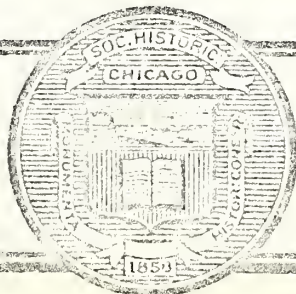
Volume I

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1922

No. 4

THE Chicago Historical Society is ready at all times to accept gifts of books, manuscripts, relics and other objects of historical interest. For the permanent safekeeping of such articles, the Society offers a fireproof home, with the care of experts trained in library and museum administration. Unfortunately, because of lack of space, the Society must reserve the right to give place only to such items as fall within the scope of its collections and are of genuine public interest. The list of gifts on another page of this BULLETIN may be suggestive of similar donations. Doubtless there are in many Chicago households, particularly in those of descendants of early settlers, treasures which deserve a permanent home in the Society's collections. Members or friends who contemplate a donation to the Society are urged to communicate with the Librarian.

In this connection it is fitting to recall that the Society is supported by private contributions, through the generosity of its members, and that it has become one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the United States, in spite of the fact that its resources can never reach the point of repletion. The development of the Society's work, in fact, is limited only by the funds available. Funds are constantly desired to further the work in the departments of Indian lore, pioneer manners and customs, memorials of American heroes and Chicago citizens, for marking historic sites, for talks on history for children, for library and museum equipment, and finally, for a building commensurate with Chicago's share in the great work of Americanization.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR.

Editor

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

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NOVEMBER, 1922

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

On the evening of October 17 a large audience enjoyed the lecture-recital given by Mr. Henry Purmort Eames, with the assistance of Mr. Milford Chandler and the Sincere Brothers, on the subject, "The Music of the American Indian, its Primitive and Art-Music Forms." Mr. Chandler and the two Sinceres, dressed in Winnebago costume, gave numerous examples of Indian songs and calls, using war whistles, courting flutes, gourd rattles, and drums. A song celebrating the return of victorious warriors, and another glorifying successful horse-thieves, were particularly effective. The second part of the program, given by Mr. Eames, demonstrated how these simple Indian melodies could be elaborated into modern art-music forms, ranging from an aria to a suite for large orchestra. Mr. Eames was notably skillful in making the piano a substitute for chorus and orchestra.

A noteworthy event under the auspices of the Society will be the laying of the cornerstone of the new building being erected by the London Guarantee and Accident Company on the site of old Fort Dearborn. Deposited in the cornerstone will be a full-size copy of the original plan of Fort Dearborn, obtained from the War Department, and other documents which future generations may recover and puzzle over. It is planned to place the Fort Dearborn Memorial Tablet, which formerly was fastened to the wall of the Hoyt building, in the entrance hall of the new building.

SUNDAY OPENING

The Society has achieved one long-desired goal, the opening of the library and museum on Sundays as well as on other days. This change is in line with the efforts of the trustees to give the Society greater publicity than it has had heretofore, and to broaden its appeal. So large a portion of the public is unable to visit the building during the week, that Sunday opening is inevitable if the number of visitors is to be largely increased. At a meeting of the trustees and governing members, held October 24, it was decided to appoint a Committee of Twenty-One to institute a publicity campaign for the Society. At the same meeting it was decided to defray the added cost of Sunday opening by subscription, and pledges for a fourth of the required amount were given by the members present.

ACCESSIONS

During recent months the Society has received its most extensive gifts from the estates of three deceased members, Mr. Addison Ballard, Mr. Frank Hamlin, Mr. William D. Barge. Mr. Ballard who came to Chicago, in the 30's, was one of California's "Forty-niners", and his papers throw valuable light on Chicago men who went west at that time. From Mr. Hamlin were received a large number of historical books, especially on Illinois. The Barge gift included a number of valuable maps and the manuscript notes for a history of Illinois which Mr. Barge was preparing. Other important gifts are:

For the Library

From James R. O'Field. "The Early Pioneer and Pioneer Events of Illinois", by Harvey L. Ross, Chicago, 1899.

From the author. "The Life and Services of Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois, 1834-1838", by Elizabeth Duncan Putnam, Springfield, 1921.

From the Mulvey Estate, through W. K. Young & Bros. A letter from Junius Mulvey

Oliver Mulvey of New York, dated Chicago, June 22, 1854, narrating the baggage complications and hotel discomforts suffered in this city because of the rush of fortune seekers to the young metropolis.

From Mr. Henry J. Patten. Certified copy of a letter of George Howieson to Alexander Henry, dated Somonauk, DeKalb County, Illinois, Nov. 4, 1844.

From Mr. George K. Shoenberger. A type-written sketch of Agnes Reynolds, by Laura Louis Houghteling.

From Mr. Oscar Wolff. "Map of Chicago and Southern Vicinity," printed at Chicago by Atcheson & Rodney, probably about 1856.

For the Museum

From Mr. William L. Doggett. Portrait of William E. and Mrs. Doggett (Kate Newell), by G. P. A. Healy.

From Mr. Adrian Honore. Photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton Honore.

From Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant. Photograph of U. S. Grant 3rd.

From Miss Mary Corwith Hempstead. Photograph of Edward Hempstead.

From Mrs. Bryan Lathrop. Life size bronze bust of Sitting Bull, and bronze reliefs of War Eagle and Chassagoac, all by Edward Kemeys.

From Mr. Barbour Lathrop. Gold-headed cane presented to Thomas B. Bryan in 1862 by the officers of the 72nd Reg. Illinois Volunteers.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Richmond. Two oil paintings of the schooner "Dean Richmond", sent direct to England via the Great Lakes about 1855, the first ship to make this voyage.

From Mrs. William M. Derby. Tool chest made and used by Addison Ballard in California in 1849, together with a ring made of the first gold dug by him and other relics.

From Mr. Dudley Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., the foremost of authorities on Nathan Hale. Photograph of pencil sketch of himself made by Hale on the morning of his execution.

From Rev. Edward V. Griswold. Seventy-five World War posters.

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

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John F. Jelke, Jr.

Annual Governing

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller Theodore F. Merzeles
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Henry Purmort Eames

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Louis J. Behan Nelson L. Buck
John D. Haggard

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Dr. Charles P. Caldwell James M. Sheean

Sustaining Annual to Corresponding

Caroline Kirkland

NECROLOGY

Rensselaer W. Cox, born 1855, died September 26.

Edward A. Cummings, born 1842, died August 23.

John Fitch Curtis, born 1833, died July 21.

John Baptist Grommes, born 1843, died August 22.

Emily Hollingsworth (Mrs. Charles M.) Henderson, died August 7.

Louis Ellsworth Laffin, born 1861, died September 2.

Levy Mayer, born 1858, died August 14.

Herman Paepcke, born 1851, died July 22.

Francis Stuyvesant Peabody, born 1859, died August 27.

Otto H. Redlich, Jr., born 1857, died September 9.

Daniel Bartholomew Scully, born 1850, died August 8.

Delavan Smith, born 1861, died August 25.

William Boldenweck, born 1851, died August 21 while traveling in Germany. Mr. Boldenweck was mayor of Lake View 1887-89 and subsequently held various prominent offices in Chicago and Cook county. Mr. Boldenweck presented to the Society a collection of documents and souvenirs interesting for the political history of Chicago. Among these were poll books and tally sheets for Lake View, as early as 1857 and 1858, numerous World's Fair medals, and the silver shovel with which were dug the first and the last spadeful of earth in the construction of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Nellie Grant (Mrs. Frank Hatch) Jones died at her Chicago home August 30. Mrs. Jones was born sixty-eight years ago at the home of her grandfather, Jesse R. Dent, at Wishtonsville, Mo. During her father's presidency she was married to Algernon Sartoris, an English army officer, after whose death she returned to the United States in 1894. Being again made an American citizen by special Act of Congress, she lived in Washington until 1912, when she became the wife of Frank Hatch Jones, of Chicago. Mrs. Jones is survived by her husband and by two children of her first marriage, Algernon and Vivian Sartoris.

Miss Elizabeth Skinner died September 26 in her eightieth year. She was an annual governing member of the Society from 1891 to 1907, and an honorary life member thereafter. Miss Skinner was the daughter of Judge Mark

Skinner, long one of Chicago's leading lawyers and one of the founders and incorporators of this Society. Miss Skinner strongly resembled her father in many ways. Mrs. Skinner, to a character of rare charm, added great physical beauty; those who knew her in youth recall that the Indians gave her a name signifying "Wild Rose", because of her fair complexion and golden hair.

John P. Wilson, born 1844, died October 3. Mr. Wilson was one of the foremost lawyers of Chicago in his generation, noted for his integrity and high ideals no less than for legal knowledge. He drew the act creating the Sanitary District, and later defended its legality before the Supreme Court. He was general counsel for the World's Columbian Exposition, and in 1910 was member of the Illinois Tax Commission.

How America Was Baptized

(Concluded)

Waldseemuller prefaces his treatise on cosmography with the statement that no one can obtain a thorough knowledge of cosmography without some previous understanding of astronomy, nor even of astronomy itself without the principles of geometry. Therefore he "says a few words" about various related subjects:

"(1) Of the elements of geometry that will be helpful to a better understanding of the material sphere;

(2) Of the meaning of sphere, axis, poles, etc.;

(3) Of the circles of the heavens;

(4) Of a certain theory, which we shall propose, of the sphere itself according to the system of degrees;

(5) Of the five celestial zones, and the application of these and of the degrees of the heavens to the earth;

(6) Of parallels;

(7) Of the climates of the earth;

(8) Of winds, with a general diagram of these and other things;

(9) Of the divisions of the earth, of the various seas, of islands, and of the distances of places from one another. There will be added also a quadrant useful to the cosmographer."

None of the few words which Waldseemuller permits himself on each of these subjects delve deeply into the various fields. Geometry gets

a trifle less than two pages, while the meaning of sphere and other terms is explained in a page. Climate in Waldseemuller's day did not mean weather conditions. He says:

"Although the word climate properly means a region, it is here used to mean a part of the earth between two equidistant parallels, in which from the beginning to the end of the climate there is a difference of a half hour in the longest day. The number of any climate, reckoned from the equator, indicates the number of half-hours by which the longest day in the climate exceeds the day that is equal to the night. There are seven of these climates, although to the south the seventh has not yet been explored. But toward the north Ptolemy discovered a country that was hospitable and habitable, at a distance represented by seven half-hours. These seven climates have obtained their names from some prominent city, river or mountain."

Following the nine chapters, as outlined above in the author's words, come the narratives of Vesputius. In the preface, Vesputius states his claims to fame in no uncertain terms:

"Most Illustrious King. Your Majesty must know that I came to this country primarily as a merchant. I continued in that career for the space of four years. But when I observed the various changes of fortune, and saw how vain and fleeting riches are, and how for a time they lift man to the top of the wheel and then hurl him headlong to the

bottom—him, who had boasted of wide possessions—when I saw all this, and after I had personally suffered such experiences, I determined to abandon the business career and to devote all my efforts to worthy and more enduring ends.

And so I set about visiting different parts of the world and seeing its many wonders. Both time and place were favorable to my plans. For Ferdinand, King of Castile, was at that time fitting out four ships to discover new lands in the west, and His Highness made me one of that company of explorers. We set sail from the harbor of Cadiz on the 20th of May, 1497, making our way through the Great Gulf of the Ocean. This voyage lasted eighteen months, during which we discovered many lands and almost countless islands (inhabited as a general rule), of which our forefathers make absolutely no mention. I conclude from this that the ancients had no knowledge of their existence. I may be mistaken, but I remember reading somewhere that they believed the sea to be free and uninhabited. Our poet Dante himself was of this opinion, when, in the 18th canto of the *Inferno*, he pictures the death of Ulysses. From the following pages, however, your Majesty will learn of the marvels I saw."

The first land seen by Vespucci was in the torrid zone. He says: "The moment we approa-

ched we rejoiced not a little to see hordes of naked people running along the shore. Indeed, all of those whom we saw going about naked seemed also to be exceedingly astonished at us, I suppose because they noticed that we wore clothing, and presented a different appearance from them."

It would be unfair to hold Vespucci responsible for a modern fashion, but he remarks that the women do not allow any hair to grow on their eyebrows nor their eyelids, "because they deem it coarse and animal-like to have hair on the body." He speaks highly of the physical prowess of the women, who, he says, are far better swimmers than the men, and can carry on their backs for thirty leagues a greater burden than even a strong man can lift from the ground. He tells of many Indian customs, of eating and drinking, of medicines and of burial.

After due allowance is made for the navigator's desire to tell a really good story, the "Four Voyages" contained the most substantial account of transatlantic discoveries which had appeared up to that time. During these four expeditions Vespucci explored large tracts of South America; if his own statement is to be believed, on his third voyage he went south as far as latitude 52°, only a little north of the Straits of Magellan. So it is not surprising after all that Waldseemüller gave credit to Vespucci for discovering a new world.

The colophon may be translated as follows: "The city, Deodate, which is made illustrious by thy name, where the summits of the Vosgian mountains lift themselves, has printed this work. The Lord willing, in time to come, it shall print many other monuments. Finished on the seventh day before the Kalends of May in the year one and one-half thousand and seven." The letters S. D. stand for St. Die; G. L. and N. L. are the two Luds, Walter and Nicholas; while M. I. is Martin Ilacomilus, the Graecized form of Waldseemüller. The religious significance of the cross and the circle (the latter being the emblem of Omnipresence or Eternity) is apparent.

Præfatus & ipsa eadē Chrifto monimēta fauētē
Tempore veniuro cetera multa premet.



Finitū. viij. kl. Maij
Anno supra fcsqui
millesimum. viij.

Urbs Deodate tuo clarescens nomine præfatus
Qua Vogeli montis fumi iuga præfatus opus

Grant's Boyhood and Early Manhood

An extract from an address delivered by Frank H. Jones, before The Chicago Historical Society, at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Ulysses S. Grant, son of Jesse R. Grant and Hannah Simpson Grant, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. In 1823 he went with his parents to Georgetown, Ohio, where he resided until 1839, when he went to the Military Academy at West Point, New York, at the age of seventeen. His father was a tanner "in comfortable circumstances considering the times, his place of residence and the community in which he lived." The schools at Georgetown were very far from the educational opportunities the boys of today enjoy. There were no free schools, public schools as we have today. They were schools supported by subscription "and a single teacher with from thirty to forty scholars, from the infant learning the A B C's up to the young lady of eighteen and boy of twenty, studying the highest branches there taught, Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic." Such a school young Ulysses attended from the age of five to seventeen, and never missed a quarter from school, but this did not exempt him from manual labor. He detested the tanning trade, but was fond of agriculture and of all employment in which horses were used, and at seven or eight years of age he was hauling all the wood used in the house and the shops.

Mrs. Jones has told me a story of his early fondness for horses. When he was two or three years old he would find his way to the stable alone, go into the stall, walk about under the horses and between their legs. Some neighbors, hearing of this daily occurrence, went to his mother and protested against her allowing him to run the risk of being kicked or trampled upon. His mother listened to them patiently and unconcernedly, and calmly replied, "Horses seem to understand Ulysses." At the age of eleven he was strong enough to hold a plow, and from that age until he was seventeen he did all the work done with horses, such as breaking up the land, furrowing, plowing corn and potatoes, bringing in the crops when harvested, hauling all the wood, besides tending two or three horses, a cow or two, and sawing wood for the stoves, and all this time attending school.

I am not painting an imaginary and exaggerated picture of toil and hardships for the boy, of

fearless "wild West" courage, of impossible feats of daring, and of more than human wisdom in the man, to excite wonder and admiration. This is too frequently indulged in by biographical writers and to the harm of young readers.

In 1839 Jesse R. Grant said to his son "Ulysses, you are going to get the appointment." "What appointment?" asked the boy. The father replied, "To West Point. I have applied for it." "But I won't go," replied the son. The father said he thought he would, and the General in his Memoirs says, "I thought so too." He really had no objection to going to West Point, but his schooling had been limited and a Georgetown boy friend of his had failed there, and Ulysses believed that he did not have the ability to pass the examinations and graduate. He could not bear the idea of failing. He did not want to fail in anything he undertook to do, and in addition to his anxiety over the examinations, he says a military life had no charms for him and he had no idea of staying in the army even if he should graduate.

His distaste for a military life was so great that he anxiously hoped for the passage of the bill before Congress in 1839 abolishing the Military Academy, or if it was not abolished, he hoped to be an assistant professor of mathematics in the Academy. He said in London when on his trip around the world, "I have never felt any sort of fondness for war and I have never advocated it except as a means for peace." And again, "War at all times, whether a civil war between sections of a common country or between nations, ought to be avoided if possible with honor."

Young Grant was about to leave for West Point. The usual preparation had to be made—the purchase of a trunk, the marking of the same with his initials. At the time of his birth he was named Hiram Ulysses Grant. He rebelled against arriving at West Point with the initials "H. U. G." on his trunk, and so having always been called Ulysses, he himself painted on his trunk the initials "U. S. G." adopting the initial "S" for his middle name, making his name Ulysses S. Grant, not Ulysses Simpson Grant as so often erroneously, Mrs. Jones tells me, is printed.

In the early stage of his last illness, Bishop Newman of the Methodist Church called to enquire after his condition. Mrs. Grant ushered him up to the bedroom where she and her children were watching the sleeping sufferer, and then and there at the request of Mrs. Grant, the General was christened Ulysses S. Grant, he having told Mrs. Grant that he wished to be christened by that name.

In 1843 after graduation from West Point, young Grant reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and while there he visited at the home of his West Point roommate, Frederick T. Dent, about five miles from St. Louis, and there met Dent's sister, Miss Julia Dent. The Dent home aroused great interest in young Grant, and on one of his visits there was an incident which brought out one of his great qualities, the one, I believe, more than any one of his many excellent qualities, that brought him his great success as a soldier.

He was on horseback and when he reached Gravois Creek, which he had to cross and which was usually so shallow that the authorities had no bridge over it, he found the banks full and overflowing from very heavy rains. He was out for a call and had no extra clothes. There was a call on the other side of that hungry-looking stream stronger than his fear of that flood or of the drenching of his spick and span military uniform. So in he rode and finally and luckily reached the other side a bedraggled young army officer. He says in his Memoirs in reference to this ride, "One of my superstitions had always been, when I started to go anywhere or to do anything, not to turn back or stop until the thing intended was accomplished." I believe that out of his great modesty, exemplified throughout his entire life, he mis-calls this quality superstition when the impulse was "force of character" to do the thing he starts out to do, the determination to accomplish what he starts out to accomplish. The motto of the Clan Grant is "Stand fast—stand sure." It was force of character in the Wilderness inspired his famous message—"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." It was that force of character that took him to Donelson, into Vicksburg and into Richmond, and won for us what he started out to accomplish, the restoration of the union of the States. It was that force of character, that determination which every boy must have and exercise,

as he did in a clean, honorable way, to win success.

But I have digressed and possibly left you anxious about his water-soaked suit and his call. His friend Dent loaned him one of his suits, too large and ill-fitting, and we can well imagine he cut a sorry figure, but he had started on this side with a fixed purpose and the young lady probably never noticed the ill fitting clothes,—she saw only the man, modest and forceful, and the citadel of her heart was stormed so successfully that Miss Julia Dent surrendered and terms were agreed upon. It was not an "unconditional surrender" so often exacted by him in so many battles won by him in the Rebellion. There was a mutual agreement that on his return from the Mexican War, where he was then going, they would be married.

At Monterey two American regiments in the midst of terrific fighting found their cartridge boxes nearly empty. They could not turn back even if they would, for the open ground was swept by the enemy's fire and it was death to attempt it. The Commanding General wished to get a message back to the Division Commander or to General Taylor that he was nearly out of ammunition, and deeming the return dangerous, he did not like to order anyone to carry the message, so he called for a volunteer. Lieutenant Grant promptly volunteered his services. He examined his saddle to be sure it was tight and firm, headed his horse to the rear, gave him the rein and spur, putting one leg over the horn of his saddle, he flung himself low to one side of the horse and with an arm over the horse's neck, through a shower of musketry bullets, he reached the cartridge wagons, and within an hour the brigade was resupplied with ammunition. . . .

Captain Grant left Mexico on leave of absence, and Captain Ulysses S. Grant and Miss Julia Dent were married at the Dent home, August 22, 1848. After a brief honeymoon he was stationed at Sacketts Harbor, New York, and later on the Pacific Coast, and in 1854 resigned from the Army and returned to civil life, going to a farm of eighty acres, owned by Mrs. Grant, a short distance from St. Louis.

Then began a real struggle for the support of himself, wife and two children. He had no money with which to stock his farm and his appeals to his father for a loan of \$500 for a year at ten per cent fell on deaf ears. He had no

house to live in. He built a log house of two stories, cutting the logs, splitting the shingles and doing nearly all the work himself. He seemed to have a sense of humor with it all, for he named the home "Hardscrabble", and surely it must have been a hard scrabble.

He says in his Memoirs, "If nothing else could be done I would load a cord of wood on a wagon and take it to the city for sale." In a letter to his father he says, "This last year my place was not half tended because I had but one span of horses and one hand, and we had to do all the work of the place. For two years now I have been compelled to neglect my farm to go off and make a few dollars to buy any little necessities, sugar, coffee, etc., and to pay hired men. My expenses for my family have been nothing scarcely for the last two years. Fifty dollars I believe would pay all that I have laid out for their clothing." While at Hardscrabble his family increased to four children.

Farming had not been a success, so in 1858 the farm was sold and the family moved to St. Louis, where Captain Grant and a cousin of Mrs. Grant's opened a real estate office. This was not a success, and in 1860 he and his family moved to Galena, Illinois, and he took a clerkship in his father's store, supporting himself and his family on a stipulated salary. Mrs. Jones tells me he supported himself, his wife and four children on \$75 a month.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President March 4, 1861. Then came the secession of the Southern States, the firing on Fort Sumter, and the President's call for 75,000 troops. Very soon thereafter Grant went to Springfield, Illinois, and offered his services as Colonel of a regiment. He could easily have been captain of the Galena company, but he very justly thought that from his army experience he could successfully command a regiment. In the early days of the war there were many with political influence and ambitions for political preferment who wanted to be Colonels. They thought it the popular thing to do, but the louder the cannon roared the less anxiously some of them wanted to be Colonels. Captain Grant had no influence and repeatedly in his letters declared that he would not ask for any, but would stand or fall on his merits.

Captain Grant was appointed Colonel of the 21st Illinois. When he left Illinois he marched his regiment to Palmyra, Missouri.

He says, "My sensations as we approached what I supposed might be a 'field of battle' were anything but agreeable." But on arriving there he found the Confederate Colonel Harris had gone, and Colonel Grant then concluded that Harris was as much afraid of him as he was of Harris, which was a view of the situation he never forgot, and from that event to the close of the war he never experienced trepidation in confronting an enemy, though always with more or less anxiety.

General Grant, during his military career, carefully studied the characteristics—mental and moral—of those in the Army with whom he was thrown. Especially so in Mexico, where there were a number he was destined to meet again in the great Civil War—some on the Northern side and some on the Southern. And apparently he had so successfully studied them that he knew just about what each one would do in different military positions. He knew Flood and Pillow at Donelson, and governed his movements accordingly, and when General Buckner surrendered he said to General Grant, "You would not have gotten up to Donelson so easily if I had been in command." General Grant replied, "If you had been in command, I should not have tried it in the way I did." He knew Pemberton at Vicksburg.

Lieutenant General Grant continued his victorious march "on to Richmond", confident of his plan of attack, fully advised of the position of the enemy and their movements. On September 5, 1864, in a letter to his father eight months before Appomattox, he says "Richmond will fall as Atlanta has done and the Rebellion will be suppressed." Richmond fell—General Lee surrendered and the Union of the States was restored. All sections of the country hailed Lieutenant General Grant as the one who had put down the Rebellion. Wherever he went it was a triumphal march.

It is difficult to realize that this man, in 1861 a clerk in Galena at \$75 a month, after the struggles, hardship, privations, and failure of working an eighty-acre farm, building his own log house with his own hands, cutting and hauling wood to the city to raise money for the support of his family of four, expending on them not to exceed \$50 in two years for clothing, should in 1865 rise to the heights of General of all the Armies of the North, the Conqueror of the Rebellion.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume I

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1922

No. 5

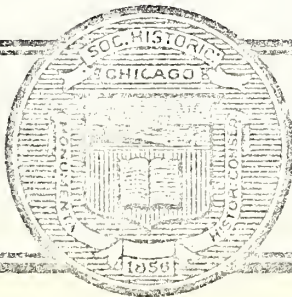
BEQUESTS or donations, which may be given in memory of individuals, are sought for further developing our work in the departments of Indian lore, pioneer manners and customs, memorials of American heroes and Chicago citizens, for marking historic sites, for talks on history for children, for library and museum equipment, and for a building commensurate with Chicago's share in the great work of Americanization.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of.....Dollars

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY the sum of.....Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. *Editor*

DEARBORN AND ONTARIO STREETS
CHICAGO

Telephone Dearborn 4620

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:
ROOM 1213-79 W. MONROE ST.
RANDOLPH 1186

DECEMBER, 1922

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

At the sixty-sixth annual meeting, held November 21, Mr. Burley was re-elected president for the coming year; Dr. Schmidt was re-elected first vice-president, and Mr. Charles B. Pike was elected second vice-president to succeed Mr. George Merryweather. Mr. George W. Dixon was elected a trustee to fill the unexpired term of the late Frank Hamlin, and the following were chosen to serve the full term ending 1926: Mrs. Samuel Insull and Messrs. Joseph Adams, Edward L. Glaser, Frank J. Loesch, Charles A. Munroe, Henry J. Patten.

The following paragraphs are an extract from the minutes adopted as an expression of appreciation of the services of Mr. George Merryweather to this Society:

In taking leave of Vice-President George Merryweather after many years of devoted service to this corporation, his associates desire to put on record this evidence of affection and esteem.

Mr. Merryweather became a member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1899, a member of the Executive Committee and has so served from 1900 to 1922 inclusive, and was elected and continued Vice-President from 1915 to this day. During all these years he has been generous with gifts, and in his work has been watchful, resourceful and faithful to its welfare.

In granting him at his own request relief from the duties so worthily discharged for the Society, we desire to and do now:

VOTE Mr. George Merryweather an Honorary Life Member of the Chicago Historical Society, and direct the Secretary to forward to him a duplicate of these resolutions.

THE SITE OF FORT DEARBORN

A noteworthy event of more than local interest was the laying of the cornerstone of the new building being erected by the London Guarantee and Accident Company on the site of Fort Dearborn. The exercises were held on the afternoon of Sunday, December 3, under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society. A Military escort of fifty-five soldiers from Fort Sheridan (the original number of the garrison of Fort Dearborn at the time of the massacre, August 15, 1812) acted as guard of honor. The exercises began with the playing of America, followed by the call to order by Mr. William H. Bush, who wielded a gavel made of a timber taken from Fort Dearborn. The Reverend John Timothy Stone, minister of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation, and Mr. Clarence A. Burley, on behalf of the Society, greeted the guests. Remarks were made by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt on behalf of the Society, by Mr. John S. Miller, Jr., on behalf of the owners of the site, and by Mr. Thomas J. Condon on behalf of the Company. Then followed the three chief addresses of the day: "Fort Dearborn," by Brigadier General George VanHorn Moseley, Commanding Sixth Army Area; "Chicago," by Mr. Frank J. Loesch, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society; "The Building," by Mr. Alfred S. Alschuler, the architect. Other speakers were Mr. Ferdinand Peck and Mayor Thompson, both of whom spoke in reminiscent vein of early Chicago. The

cornerstone was laid by Mr. William R. Wood, of Omaha, Nebraska, a great-grandson of Captain John Whistler, the builder of Fort Dearborn. The Captain's great-great-granddaughter, Miss Katherine Joy of Marshall, Michigan, assisted at the ceremonies. Placed in the cornerstone were a blue print of Captain Whistler's plans of the original fort, a photograph of a letter he wrote at the fort on November 3, 1804, a cross section of a hand-hewn timber from the fort, a copy of the address delivered by John Wentworth at the unveiling of the Fort Dearborn tablet, May 31, 1881; and a copy of the book, "Chicago and The Old Northwest", by M. M. Quaife.

The Committee on Arrangements was composed of Mr. William H. Bush, chairman, Mr. Robert C. Fergus, secretary, Mr. William O. Goodman, Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, Mr. Charles B. Pike, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Mrs. Frank D. Stout, for the Society; and Messrs. John S. Miller, Jr., Mr. Frederick W. Lawson, Alfred S. Alschuler, and William T. Stevens.

COMING LECTURES

The Committee on Lectures and Entertainments is preparing a program which will maintain the high standard set by the previous entertainments of this season. The interest aroused by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead's investigation of the Cahokia Mounds makes timely a coming lecture by Dr. William Mills, secretary of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, who will compare the mounds of Ohio and Illinois. Dr. N. W. Jipson of Chicago will probably speak on the folk lore of the Winnebagoes. It is also expected that Dr. M. M. Quaife will give a lecture on "Jefferson Davis in Wisconsin", Dr. William E. Barton one on "The Lost Grandmother of Abraham Lincoln," and Mrs. Eleanor Gridley, two lectures on Lincoln. The last will be primarily for high school students, and will be given in the afternoon. Definite dates for these and other lectures will be announced in due time.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From the Author. "The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War", by Wiley Britton, Kansas City, Mo., 1922.

From Miss Mary D. Carter, Upperville, Va. "Living Confederate Principles: A Heritage for all Time"; and "Davis, Lincoln and the Kaiser"; both by Lloyd T. Everett, Ballston Va., 1917.

From the Commercial Club of Chicago. "The Merchants Club of Chicago, 1896-1907", Chicago, 1922.

From the Community Shop, Highland Park, Ill. "The Edwards Papers", Chicago, 1884.

From R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company. "Design and Typography," Chicago, 1922.

From Mr. Julius Frankel. "Some Artists at the Fair", New York, 1893; A Short and Practical Treatise on Government", by B. A. Ulrich, Chicago, 1864; "Proceedings: Twenty-fourth Annual Banquet, Iroquois Club, in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, May 10, 1905"; "Niagara's Song", by Harriet Monroe, Sept. 4th, 1889, in manuscript; "An Ode", by Harriet Monroe . . . sung at the dedication of the Auditorium of Chicago, December 9th, 1889.

From Mr. E. R. Lewis. "The Roll of Honor: Containing the Names of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of all the wars of our country who are buried in the cemeteries of Cook County", compiled by E. R. Lewis, Chicago, 1922.

From the Nebraska State Historical Society. "Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society", vol. XX, 1922.

From Mr. Joseph B. Oakleaf, Moline, Ill. "In the House where Abraham Lincoln Died", by Aaron Hardy Ulm; reprint by Joseph B. Oakleaf, appearing in the Feb. 11, 1922, number of "The Dearborn Independent."

From Mrs. Thomas Orton. "The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser", August 20, 1773, Vol. 1, No. 1.

From Mrs. W. A. Pusey. "Sarah Bush Lincoln . . . A Memorial", Elizabethtown, Ky., 1921.

From This Week in Chicago Pub. Co. "This Week in Chicago", odd numbers, Chicago, 1920-22.

For the Museum

From the Commercial Club of Chicago. Collection of portraits of members of the Commercial Club, bound in three volumes; the result of the efforts of Mr. John J. Glessner, chairman of the Historical Committee.

From Mr. Julius Frankel. Photograph of President Roosevelt, as guest of the Iroquois Club.

From the estate of Mrs. Charles Hitchcock. Cow-hide covered chest, and black wood chest.

From Mr. Theophile E. Leon. Phototype of Frank E. Brownell, Post 28, G. A. R.

From Mrs. Frances E. Mansfield (loan). Pike used by John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

From Mrs. John F. Mendsen, (who came to Chicago in 1854 at the age of 27 and has been a resident ever since). Portrait photograph of herself, family record of Abby F. Cook Mendsen, and photograph of the Willard Cook homestead, Haddam Neck, Conn.

From Mr. Henry L. Powell, in memory of Charles L. Allen. Diary kept by Colonel William H. Powell, 2nd Virginia Cavalry, while a prisoner in Libby Prison; also pin cushion holder, small case knife, and two napkin rings, all carved of soup bones by Colonel Powell at the same time.

From Mrs. William Ridgeway. Two mirrors, about 100 years old, from the home of her grandfather, Henry Eddy, the editor of the Shawneetown Gazette (the backing of these mirrors is a tin amalgam); also an early French color print, framed.

From the Rock Island Lines, office of the president (Mr. James E. Gorman). Medal Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Rock Island Lines, October 10, 1922.

From Mrs. Edward Stack. Sword from the battlefield of Spottsylvania Court House.

From Mrs. Evelyn Seavey Thomas. Program of the 22nd Anniversary of Dearborn Seminary, June 17th, 1880.

From Mrs. Glorvina Bennett Thompson. Miniature on ivory of Lieutenant Abraham B. Lindsey.

From Mr. George Underwood. Warranty deed from John Wentworth and Joshua Knickerbocker, to Ursula Wilson, dated Chicago, July 26, 1867.

MEMBERSHIP

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Mrs. Cyrus Bentley	Mrs. Edward Petersen
Mrs. Charles H. Chappell	William A. Wieboldt

Annual Governing

Mrs. Herman Paepcke	Mrs. Potter Palmer
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Sustaining Annual

Mrs. Jacob Baur	Mrs. Louis H. Kohn
Mrs. Wm. McCormick Blair	James F. Porter
Miss Leila Brown	Mrs. Maybelle R. Ritter
H. W. Bryant	Mrs. Joseph Schalluer
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Mrs. Frank Hubbard	Allyn Warren
Mrs. J. C. Hutchins, Jr.	Mrs. Philip K. Wrigley

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

James P. Gardner	Mrs. Lysander Hill
------------------	--------------------

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Hopewell Rogers

Sustaining Life to Governing Life

Ogden T. McClurg

NECROLOGY

George Townley Dyer, born 1871, died November 16
 Mrs. Nellie Gardner, born 1859, died October 8.
 Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, died June 29, at Berea, Ky.
 William Kaspar, born 1834, died November 2.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

*Extracts from the report presented by the
 Chairman, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt,
 at the annual meeting.*

The only publications during the course of the past year were two editions of the Society's membership list. On account of the rapid increase in membership, and the importance of knowing the additions, these lists are invaluable. They should be in the hands of every member, to remind him to secure every suitable individual as a new member.

The Committee has had in hand for two years a manuscript by Dr. Charles A. Ingraham, of Cambridge, Mass., on Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, the Zouave leader who won fame in the early days of the Civil War. His fine career as a military organizer and instructor was largely made during his residence in Chicago and Springfield. He accompanied Lincoln to Washington, then raised and trained a company of firemen in New York, and on May 24, 1861, was shot while on his way to the roof of Jackson's Hotel, in Alexandria, Va., to remove a Confederate flag.

The Committee also has on hand a manuscript by Dr. N. W. Jipson, on the Chippewa Indians, a tribe that had its abode in Wisconsin, especially along the Rock River, and whose name is intimately bound up with all the early history of Wisconsin and Illinois. This manuscript contains the only known vocabulary of the Chippewa language. By experts it is said to be very accurate and of great value to scientists, but it is also consulted frequently by people for the meaning of Chippewa place names.

A third publication is contemplated. The Rev. Paul B. Jenkins, a well-known Milwaukee clergyman, has written a charming history of Lake Geneva and the surrounding country. This book, although not strictly Illinoisan, comes close to many Chicagoans; through railroad connections this region has been closer to Chicago than to Milwaukee.

The Executive Committee of the Society has voted the sum of \$1,000 toward the expense of publishing Dr. Ingraham's book on Ellsworth. The balance of the expense, together with the entire cost of publishing the two other books, must be defrayed by funds still to be raised by the Committee on Publications.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S COMMISSION

The dedication of a new building on the site of old Fort Dearborn lends special interest to a document in the Society's collection. It is the original commission of Henry Dearborn as major general of Massachusetts militia. Its full text follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

By his Excellency

SAMUEL ADAMS, ESQ.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To Henry Dearborn, Esq., Greeting:

You being appointed Major General of the Eighth Division of the militia of this commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me, I do by these presents (reposing special trust and confidence in your ability, courage and good conduct), Commission you accordingly: You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Major General in leading, ordering and exercising said Division in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers; and to keep them in good order and discipline: and they are hereby commanded to obey you, as their Major General. And you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions, as you shall from time to time, receive from me or your superior officers.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Commonwealth, the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1795, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS

By his Excellency's Command,

JOHN AVERY, JUN., Secretary.

THE FIRST PATENT

About a century ago an employ in the Patent Office resigned, because (so he said) all possible inventions had been made and the office must go out of existence in a year or two, he thought it wise to secure a position elsewhere. That man might be called a poor guesser. Patent No. 1,000,000 was issued in 1911, and patents are still being issued at the rate of about 35,000 per year.

The Patent Office is one of the oldest branches of the Federal government. It was provided in the Constitution itself. Congress created the first Patent Commission in 1790, but it was three months before an applicant appeared. He

was Samuel Hopkins, who had invented a new process for making pot-and-pearl-ashes. The original patent given to Hopkins is now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. The document does not bear the number 1, but it is nevertheless the very first patent granted by the United States. Here is the full text:

THE UNITED STATES

To all to whom these Presents shall come—
Greeting.

Whereas Samuel Hopkins of the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania hath discovered an Improvement not known or used before—such discovery, in the making of pot-ash and pearl-ash by a new apparatus and process; that is to say, in the making of pearl-ash: 1st, by burning the raw ashes in a furnace, 2nd by dissolving and boiling them when so burnt in water, 3rd, by drawing off and settling the Ley, and 4th by boiling the Ley into salts when then are the true Pearl-ash; and also in the making of Pot-ash by fluxing the Pearl-ash so made as aforesaid; which operation of burning the raw ashes in a furnace, preparatory to their dissolution and boiling in water, is new, leaves little residuum, and produces a much greater quantity of salt: These are therefore in pursuance of the Act, entitled "An Act to promote the Progress of useful Arts," to grant to the said Samuel Hopkins, his heirs, administrators and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the sole and exclusive right and liberty of using, and vending to others the said discovery, of burning the raw ashes previous to their being dissolved and boiled in water, according to the true intent and meaning of the Act aforesaid, In Testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be here affixed. Given under my hand at the City of New York this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

G. WASHINGTON

City of New York, July 31st, 1790:

I do hereby Certify that the foregoing letters patent were delivered to me in pursuance of the Act entitled "An Act to promote the Progress of the Useful Arts", that I have examined the same and find them conformable to the said Act.

EDM. RANDOLPH

Attorney General for the United States.

Chicago in 1846

A letter written December 2, 1846, addressed to Mr. Russell Hinkley, Belleville, Illinois.

Your favor of the 14 September, 1846, came to hand in due course of mail, and found me and most of my family down with the ague and fever, so that I was not then in a situation to write and deal in statistics. This class of disease is rather uncommon here, but it seems to have prevailed far and wide in high and low altitudes. We were during its progress all down at a time, but thro God's mercy are now tolerably well. Cornelia has after some three weeks intermission had a return of one or two fits; the disease seems to hold on with tenacity, and has a great aptitude to return.

You were right in your conjecture about the direction of the circular for the school convention; I addressed it and many others to my old friends.

I have no newspaper at hand in which the proceedings are detailed, or I would send it to you. There was, I regret to say, no delegate from the south, but quite a number from Wisconsin, northern Illinois and the east—a great interest was felt in behalf of common schools, a comparison and examination of modes of teaching, much said about kinds of books—The convention I think is to meet next in Springfield, when perhaps our Southern friends will awake and attend.....

The price of grain is always worth here more than at Alton, St. Louis or Belleville, owing to the facility of shipment. When you quoted wheat at 35 to 40 cents it was worth 70 to 79 here. Oats are worth from 18 to 20, corn on the ear, 20 cents. Chicago numbers from 15 to 16 thousand inhabitants—the autumn census shewed over 14m. There is a vast amount of produce bought and sold here, and a great many goods. Building is increasing each year, and is principally of wood—I should think from 300 to 500 had gone up this year. Many of them are large & of brick or stone.

You enquire about the Michigan railroad—it is already used from Detroit to Kalamazoo, and has been purchased by a Boston Co., who say it is understood complete to St. Joseph on the Lake. This with steam navigation actually makes the passage rapid and desirable. Wheat is now worth 50 cents. There are four vessels building at this port, one of them a propeller.

The lumber that is bought and sold is amazing—many millions per year and still enlarging. Stock in vessels and steam boats is much soured, and this year has been very productive. Lake Street is our principal street for business, i.e. of dry goods, groceries, iron, etc, yet very heavy business is done on South Water Street, on south side Chicago river. Rents of stores on Lake vary from 300 to 700\$. House rent is various, according to situation, say from 75 to 300\$. I would not advise you to think of locating here without first coming to see the place. I cannot give you much idea of it in a short letter.

I ought to add the advantages here for schools & schooling. There are six public schools containing 1400 scholars, conducted by 11 teachers, which are sustained from the school fund entirely & the schools are of high character. These houses built by the city are notable for size and convenience. The productive fund yields the interest on 35000\$. The value of the fund is seventy thousand dollars. So that schooling costs parents in Chicago nothing but necessary books and stationery.

I advise you when the rivers are full and boating cheap to come & look for yourself, & you will say the half was not told you.

Yours truly with
greetings to your Parents and friends,

ALFRED COOLEY.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Librarian

For Year ending October 31, 1922

Some uninformed persons do not readily associate activities with historical societies, preferring to believe them all semi-somnolent bodies of too prodigious dignity to achieve sufficient activity to disturb the respectable dust that rewards decades of mere dignity.

Briefly some of these activities are the following: Americanization effort, book-binding, catalogues, children's story hours, correspondence, docentry, exhibitions, Gunther collection fund, historic site conservation, lectures, meetings, outside clubs, portraits of members, publica-

publicity, research, relations with members, solicitation of gifts of funds and of library and museum materials, Sunday opening, telephone answering of inquiries, and upkeep.

Of all these activities the greatest is Americanization, and the latest manifestation of life in that direction is the most effective of all, namely, Sunday opening. For five hot Sundays in summer, and three very rainy ones in November, the frowning doorway of the Historical Society has glowed with more or less light, and the Man in the Street has been made welcome.

On Armistice Day, in 1921, in the presence of a large group of fathers and mothers who had lost sons in the war, Margaret Anglin, standing beside the flag-draped Gold Star Memorial, and holding aloft the sword of Washington, recited "L'imitation des Héros." Similar demonstrations take place here from time to time that would help the general morale if a larger public could participate in them. General Foch was in the city at that time, and had our Publicity Committee then been organized, no doubt he would have been the guest of the Society and half the city instead of a few sorrowing parents would have participated in these memorial exercises.

To foreigners, particularly those who do not speak English, the Gold Star Memorial portraits and the Pioneer Log Cabin, with its accompaniment of farm implements of an earlier day, make special appeal. The latter exhibit, which we owe mainly to Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Emerson Hough, illustrates the primitive beginnings of American industries and home life, and the foreigner invariably sees something in common with his own experience, and thereafter feels more at home in America.

Begun by the generous impulse of Mrs. Stout and Mr. Meyne, and continued by other members, the Story Hours with Great Americans made many friends for history last winter, and incidentally brought many priceless relics in the Gunther collection into the spotlight. Miss Georgene Faulkner, "the story lady", herself responded to the charm that lies in these souvenirs of history, and said that she had never succeeded half so well before with historical stories. With powdered wig, and gowned in colonial costume, holding the sword of Washington in her hands, she wrought the children and parents to a white heat of interest in the young British captain at the battle of Cowpens. The spectacles and inkstand of Benjamin Franklin furnished the background for a life-like portrait of the great printer. When the Lincoln's

birthday came, every newspaper in the city published the picture of Miss Faulkner, gowned in a costume of Mrs. Lincoln's, showing the Lincoln furniture to a large group of children. Three hundred was an average audience of a Saturday morning. Several parent-teachers associations expressed unqualified approval of the work.

Each year the Historical Society has all it can do to hold down the city's historic sites and keep the time-honored names of its streets and school buildings. Many Northsiders have reproached us for allowing the name of the old Kinzie School to be changed to the James A. Sexton, but that was done before we could protest.

Now that the city nightly illuminates the water tower (which with the tower of St. James' Church are the only relics of the Chicago Fire left standing) everybody is expressing gratitude to the Society for saving the first mentioned from Mr. Michael Faherty, who was determined to demolish it in the process of widening Michigan Avenue. A fund should be gathered to keep this land-mark in repair, as is done in foreign cities where background is more prized than here.

The Chicago Massacre Monument presented by Mr. Pullman to this Society must be moved to make way for more railroad tracks, and sites many miles away are being proposed for it. This important place of pilgrimage must not go over the hill to oblivion, but be more honored as time goes on, for it symbolizes Chicago's first appearance in national history. . . .

Two years ago a really wonderful thing happened—such a thing as often happens in the art world, but almost never in the interest of history. A large sum, \$55,000, was contributed by members of this Society in order that Chicago might have a really representative museum of history. This sum represents the generosity of a comparatively small group, for \$25,000 of this amount represents the contributions of but five individuals, and \$17,000 represents seventeen individuals.

There is every reason to hasten the completion of the fund for the purchase of the Gunther Collection, for the owners are becoming restive, and may now authorize the sale to others of objects of inestimable value in patriotic education, such as the Lincolniana, the table on which Grant wrote out the terms of surrender at Appomattox, and the rare prints. The portraits of Columbus and of Major André have already been sold.

Cahokia Mound Park

By CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

Contributed to the Report on State Parks issued by the Friends of Our Native Landscape

In St. Clair County about six miles from the Mississippi River directly east of Illinois Town, now called East St. Louis, lies the series of great earth works, originally at least one hundred in number, that are known as "The Cahokia Indian Mounds", now reduced by the slow but sure plow of the agriculturist to about sixty. The largest of these in the form of a truncated pyramid is 700 by 1000 feet at its base, covering a greater area than the greatest Egyptian pyramid.

Although observed by the first explorers of this region and commented upon by later travellers and archaeologists, the people of Illinois themselves have never until the present time, in any conspicuous manner, claimed the honor of custodianship of the largest earth-work of human hands in the world, which the Great Cahokia Mound is.

General George Rogers Clark, the Revolutionary hero of Illinois, was not too busy conquering the British at Kaskaskia and Cahokia to learn the traditions of the Indian relative to the great earth works, for he wrote in 1789, "They say they were the works of their forefathers and that they were formerly as numerous as the trees in the woods." Archaeologists estimated that the population of the region at the period of the construction of the mounds could not have been less than 100,000 persons.

In 1911, under an act of the 46th General Assembly of Illinois appointing a Commission to investigate and report on the preservation of certain lands for public parks for the State of Illinois, Dr. James A. James, and his associates, included in the sites recommended the Great Cahokia Mound, which they styled "the most imposing monument of the Mound Builders in the United States."

Ten years later, i. e., in the late summer of 1921, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, chief of the Department of Archaeology of Philips Academy, Andover, Mass. and for many years government investigator of Indian reservations, at the instance of St. Louis scientists was successful in enlisting the co-operation of scientific institutions throughout the country, to finance an experimental survey of the mounds with a view to arousing general interest in their preservation, with the result that the University of Illinois will probably take over the exploration work for the future.

The net results of Dr. Moorehead's work, the kindling of a widespread interest, the promise of the owners to hold the properties to the next Legislature, proof that Cahokia is the largest archaeological site in the country and one of the most important, and the deposit in the State Museum at Springfield and in the State University of large collections of "finds."

The art sense of the native American era directed him in the selection of his sacred place. The location of the Great Mound is no exception in the point of natural beauty, and just a few decades after George Rogers Clark described its beauties, it was selected as the site for a monastery by a small band of monks of the Order of LaTrappe who came from France in 1809 to find sanctuary in the wilderness of the Illinois Country made known by Marquette, LaSalle, Tonty, Pinet and their successors.

Thomas, the author of "The Mississippi Valley," who in 1841 visited the site with the artist Wild, who sketched the mounds, wrote:

"From the top of the great mound the view is of exceeding beauty. The wide prairie stretches for miles its carpeting of green graminoid with the most beautiful flowers, and dotted at intervals with clusters of trees that look in the distance like emeralds embossed in a rich embroidery, while there where formerly the wild buffalo ranged, now herds of domestic cattle are grazing"

This description is practically as true today as it was when it was written three quarters of a century ago, and unless annihilated by manufacturing plants, it may be as true a thousand years from now for the reason that like the Nile the great Father of Waters, through hundreds of years has spread on the prairie here a soil of inexhaustible richness. The phenomenon of the American Bottom in Illinois is considered one of the wonders of the world, for the depth of this alluvial soil reaches 100 feet in places. Let the State of Illinois recognize this gift of God where the Aborigines erected their loftiest altars to the Great Spirit by making it a public park forever! And let it be remembered that we owe it to the uncommercial spirit of the patient farmers of the locality, the Rameys, Merriam, Edwards, Tippets, Smiths, Powells, and Harvings, who have often had tempting offers for their land, that it is still in the power of the people of Illinois to perpetuate this area of beauty and archaeological interest.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume I

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1923

No. 6

Announcements of Coming Lectures

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

Reverend Henry F. Selcer, rector of St. George's Parish, Belleville, Illinois, will lecture, with lantern slides, on "The Mound Region of Illinois and the Recent Excavations of the Great Cahokia Mound in St. Clair county, Illinois. The question of human workmanship on these mounds will be fully discussed, and the latest finds of Professor Warren K. Moorehead will be shown in views of unusual interest.

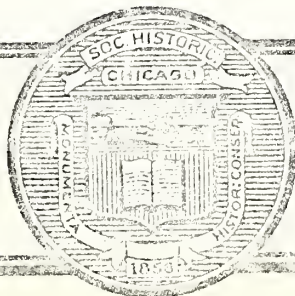
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

Dr. M. M. Quaife, formerly librarian of the Wisconsin State Historical Library, author of "Chicago and the Old Northwest" and other volumes, will lecture on "The Old Chicago Road, being the Indian and pioneer route from Detroit to Chicago, and something of the people who traveled over it."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

(DATE SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

Reverend Frederick Franklin Shannon, pastor of Central Church Chicago, will deliver a memorial address on Abraham Lincoln.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

THE CAHOKIA MOUNDS

The lecture on the mound region of Illinois, by the Reverend Henry F. Seeler of Belleville, makes it unnecessary at this time to give a detailed account of the mounds and of the work of exploration on them. It may be worth while, however, to summarize the conclusions to which Dr. Moorehead has been led by his discoveries. As yet, he says, no definite observations as to age, cultures or people can be offered, but it is generally accepted by all investigators that Cahokia is strictly pre-historic, since the later Indians seem to know nothing concerning its builders. When Marquette, LaSalle or Hennepin visited the region, they would certainly have stopped at so large a settlement as Cahokia, had

it then been occupied. That LaSalle and Hennepin both went to Indian villages more than a hundred miles northeast seems to indicate that Cahokia in 1670 to 1680 was uninhabited. Corroborative evidence is the Siouan legend that the Omahas once dwelt on a "peninsula" near the present city of St. Louis, and that there was a "high mountain" on the peninsula. One investigator, noting the frequent and extensive changes in the channel of the Missouri and of the Mississippi below its confluence with the Missouri, states that there is strong evidence that within comparatively recent times the stream crossed abruptly from the Missouri to the Illinois bluffs, and then back to the Missouri side. Horseshoe and Pittsburg lakes are remains of this former channel. He points out that the mounds of the Cahokia group correspond in form and situation with mounds which formerly existed on the site of St. Louis, and they are not at all of the same type as those nearest them in Illinois—an indication that when they were built they were all on the west bank of the Mississippi. It is probable, therefore, if the truth of the Omaha legend is admitted, that Cahokia is the "peninsula" to which the legend refers, and that the Great Cahokia Mound, or Monks Mound, is the "high mountain." As the Siouan legend, however, makes no mention of contact with any unrelated tribe, the mound builders had no doubt abandoned the site before the advent of the Sioux.

The range of possibilities for archaeological work of genuine importance at Cahokia seems almost limitless. The relationship of Cahokia to other mound groups has as yet received little attention. In the large, low depression or pond, south of the great mound, occur great quantities of debris, such as are usually found in village sites. One of the members of Dr. Moorehead's party collected a peck of broken pottery, chips, arrowheads and burnt stone several hundred feet from the shore. It is difficult to account for so much material at that point, as the bottom of the pond is below the level at which other village site material has been found. It is not yet claimed that the ancient Cahokia people lived on pile dwellings over the water, but it is certainly advisable to make a thorough examination of the bottom of this and other ponds. Fragments of copper, many of them with a characteristic design of a bird's head and eye, point to the possibility of the general use of copper. The fragments of pottery which have been found furnish evidence of the remarkable development of the ceramic

art, and it is to be hoped that perfect vessels will be discovered.

Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, New Mexico, and other states have made parks of their prehistoric monuments. Visitors come to Cahokia from all sections of the United States and even from foreign countries. Serpent Mound and other parks in Ohio are visited by thousands each year and are practically self-supporting. There is still great danger that the Cahokia lands will be sold for commercial purposes. This danger must be forever eliminated by the creation of a state park.

It is only fair to add that there have always been people, and there are today archaeologists and geologists of standing, who have thought that the mounds were of natural origin, and were just like sand bars or islands in rivers. This theory is supported by the fact that many of the mounds are flat-topped and of the same general elevation. Many of them show up-stream faces which are steep, and down-stream edges which trail out into long tongues. The number, general contour and location suggest at least the possibility of natural origin, but the internal structure of those mounds which have been explored supports the contrary view. In any case the mounds deserve careful study, not only by the archaeologist, whose business it is to tell us the manner of life of the men who built them or used them, but also by the geologist, the physiographer, the zoologist, each of whom, from a fresh point of view, can bring added knowledge to the study. In any case, that the mounds should be destroyed now, after being preserved for decades from utilitarian exploitation and haphazard exploration, is unthinkable.

PORT DEARBORN ARCH

Recently there has been constructed in the entrance to the Society's building an archway made of the original timbers from the second

Fort Dearborn, which was built in 1816. A century of use and exposure has not destroyed their soundness.

NEW COMMITTEES

The President has appointed the following committees of the trustees and members to serve during the coming year:

Lectures: Dr. Schmidt, Messrs. Goodman and Adams.

Social and Entertainments: Mmes. McCormick, Carpenter and Peck.

Finance: Messrs. Ryerson, Keep, and Pike.

Auditing: Messrs. Dixon, Glaser, Adams.

House Collections and Salaries: Messrs. Hambleton, Bush and Pike.

Libraries: Mr. Loesch, Dr. Schmidt and Mr. Munroe.

Publication: Dr. Schmidt, Messrs. Loesch, Glaser.

Membership: Messrs. Bush, Dixon, Munroe, Shortall, Glaser; E. E. Wood, secretary.

Publicity: Mr. Samuel Insull, chairman, Messrs. Bush, Dixon, Fergus, Glaser, Goodman, Hambleton, Kesner, Loesch, Meyne, Munroe, Pelouze, Pike, Wrigley; Mmes. Carpenter, McCormick, Peck, Stout, Taber.

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FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... Dollars.

(Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of..... Dollars as a memorial to the memory of..... and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the..... Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Mr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, University of Chicago: "The University Record," Old Series, April 3, 1896—March 26, 1897; New Series, volumes 1 to 5 (1915—1919) inclusive.

From Illinois State Historical Library: "Illinois in the World War, volumes 1 to 4, comprising "The History of the 33rd Division", by Frederic L. Huidekoper.

For the Museum

From Mrs. James Blackstone Barnet. Piece of white silk brocade velvet with rose pattern, part of dress worn by Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas at Ford's Theatre on the night of Lincoln's assassination.

From Mr. F. B. C. Bradlee, Marblehead, Mass. Photograph from original lithograph owned by the donor of, the "St. Louis," steamboat which ran from Buffalo to Chicago in 1845.

From Miss Margaret Conover. Photograph of Charles Conover, vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society 1910-1915, from oil portrait by Louis Betts.

From Mrs. Amanda Fairchild Estes. Side saddle ridden by donor during a Lincoln campaign celebration at Danville, Illinois, in 1860.

From Mr. Fred Fishback, Washington, D. C. Photographs of the capitol and of the capitol dome.

From The Fortnightly Club of Chicago. Framed portrait bust, in plaster relief, of Kate Newell (Mrs. William E.) Doggett.

From Louis Joliet Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Framed translation of letter written by Louis Joliet to Frontenac upon the presentation of his map of the explorations of the Mississippi River, in which he tells of the beauties of the country and the loss of his journal.

From Mrs. J. C. Peasley. Dress of corded silk, with spangled trimmings, made in Paris for Mrs. Peasley about 1835.

From Mrs. E. H. Poss, St. Louis, Mo. Nine stereoscopic views of Chicago after the great fire of 1871.

From Mrs. Darlene Stevens Reeve, Walnut, Ill., through Mrs. Henry B. Mason. Letter to Mrs. Mason describing pioneer days at Steven's Farms, Walnut, Bureau county, Illinois.

From Mr. Ernest Saunders: Notes by his father, R. P. Saunders, on the prices of poultry and staples in Chicago in the 30's and 40's;

trade currency for three and five cents issued by R. P. Saunders & Co.; business card of the firm, dated 1842; a year's lease, dated May 1, 1848, covering the "west 20 feet fronting Water St. of Lot No. 1, in Block 16 in the original town of Chicago . . . for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, . . . ten . dollars and forty-two cents to be paid monthly;" and other papers.

From Mrs. Frank D. Stout. Framed portrait engraving of Admiral Dewey; fastened to the frame is a piece of the rope from the collier Merrimac, sunk by Hobson at the entrance to Santiago Harbor; the rope was secured under the donor's direction.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

This number of the BULLETIN contains a review of one of the most ambitious of recent historical publications. It is the four-volume "History of the 33rd Division, A.E.F.", by Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper, issued by the Illinois State Historical Library. A large part of the manuscript was prepared while its author was still in France with the division.

A new book of different character is "The Book of Lake Geneva", by Paul B. Jenkins of Milwaukee, which the University of Chicago Press has just issued for the Chicago Historical Society. The volume has been placed on sale in the bookstores. A more extended notice of the book will appear in an early number of the BULLETIN.

The publication of such books is one of the most important parts of the work of an historical Society. It is regrettable that funds are not always available for this purpose, as its publications are one test of the quality of such a society.

A NEIGHBOR CELEBRATES

Libraries are known to have existed in ancient times in Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, long before the beginning of the Christian era. The Babylonians were a learned people; almost every one of their important temples contained its library of clay tablets. Assurbanipal, king of Assyria in the seventh century B.C., gathered a library of more than 10,000 volumes in his palace at Ninevah. Among the Greeks libraries seem to have been smaller. Pisistratus and others of the tyrants had small collections, and Aristotle is said to have owned several hundred rolls, but it was not until the period of Greek ascendancy in northern Africa that the greatest libraries of the ancient world were founded. At the time of their highest development the two libraries at Alexandria contained no fewer

than 600,000 volumes. The library at Pergamum, which Antony removed to Alexandria to replace the books destroyed in Caesar's bombardment of the city, numbered, according to Plutarch, 200,000 volumes. About the beginning of the Christian era there were a number of notable libraries in Rome, and in the provincial towns throughout the Empire, public and private libraries were numerous.

During the Middle Ages learning and books were preserved largely by the monasteries, particularly those of the Benedictine order. The Augustinians and the Dominicans were also distinguished for their care of books and for their zeal in copying manuscripts. With the Renaissance came a new kind of library, founded either in connection with a university, or by the generosity of some prince or rich nobleman. The suppression of the monasteries in Protestant countries gave an impulse to the foundation of secular libraries. The oldest of existing libraries in the United States is that of Harvard College, established in 1638. In 1700 came the public library in New York, and in 1800 the Library of the United States, now called the Library of Congress.

Many of these libraries, in all ages, were called public institutions. Many of them were open to scholars and others seeking special information, and some were open, perhaps with slight restrictions, to the public. But in one important respect they differed from most public libraries of today: they were not supported out of public funds, but owed their existence to the munificence of individuals. The principle that public libraries should be supported by taxation was first recognized in New York state in the district library law of 1835. In 1850 Great Britain passed the famous Ewart Free Libraries Act, and two years later Boston founded its public library, which for a generation led the world in showing what might be done by a municipal library. It was in 1856, four years after the founding of the Boston Public Library, that the Chicago Historical Society was born.

But it is not the Historical Society's birthday, but that of a younger neighbor, which has just been celebrated. Chicago owes the beginnings of its present public library to a small group of famous Englishmen who wished to show their sympathy for the city after the great fire of 1871. On November 12, 1871, a mass meeting was held in London, on the call of Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Hughes proposed to raise a fund in England by popular subscription to

present a new library to Chicago. Joining him in his appeal were such well-known men as Thomas Carlyle, Benjamin Disraeli, and Justin McCarthy. Authors, publishers, and all sorts of organizations responded to the call for books and money. The British Museum sent a full set of its publications, Oxford University sent 250 handsomely bound volumes from its University Press, and Queen Victoria gave an autographed set of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort." In all about seven thousand volumes were contributed.

The problem of what to do with this generous gift was solved not without difficulty. Finally the old iron reservoir, which stood on the southeast corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, was roofed over and lined with shelves, and there, in the original "rookery", the library had its home for two years. It was next kept for a year in a building at the corner of Madison and Wabash, and then for eleven years rested in the Dickey building at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. In 1886, having meanwhile reached the respectable figure of 120,000 volumes, it was transferred to the new city hall, where it remained until it was finally housed in its own home, in September, 1897. Today the library has nearly a million and a quarter volumes on its shelves, and an annual circulation of nearly eight million. It operates more than forty branches, a hundred delivery stations, and nearly two hundred traveling libraries and deposit stations.

At the opening ceremonies in the reservoir reading-room, Mayor Joseph Medill made a speech, and W. B. Wickersham was installed as librarian. This was on New Year's Day, 1873. A year later William F. Poole, one of the best known librarians in the country, for thirteen years at the head of the Boston Athenaeum and then for four years at Cincinnati, succeeded Mr. Wickersham. Dr. Poole is perhaps best remembered for the "Index to Periodical Literature" which is still enlarged year after year under his name. After he resigned to become librarian of the Newberry Library, Frederick H. Hild carried on the work for two decades, to be followed by Henry E. Legler and then by Carl B. Roden, the present librarian.

When the Chicago Public Library was officially born, the Chicago Historical Society was well into its 'teens. So it is particularly fitting that the older organization should extend its right hand in fellowship and congratulation, and wish for its neighbor many more half-centuries of increasing usefulness.

The Illinois National Guard in The World War

A little more than four years have elapsed since the day the armistice was signed. So many new problems have burst into view in these years that the events of the war seem to belong to a long-by-gone age. Even many of the men who fought seem to have lost interest, and prefer to forget, not to remember. Yet the time will come again, just as it came some years after the Civil War, when the "old soldiers" will refight battles at their firesides and at their reunions, when future historians will carefully investigate points which now seem trifling, when established reputations will be weighed in the light of new evidence, when consideration for the living will not outweigh justice to the dead. When that time comes, such records as Colonel Huidekoper's History of the 33rd Division, A.E.F., will be valuable source books.

The 33rd Division, popularly nicknamed the Prairie Division, was composed exclusively of national guard units from the state of Illinois. New York and Pennsylvania, as Governor Lowden points out in a brief foreword, were the only other states to have divisions of their own. The division saw the hardest kind of service, and distinguished itself in action. It was the only division of the American Expeditionary Forces to fight in line both with the English and French, as well as with fellow American units. It won praise from English, Australian, French and American commanders. Though it saw front-line service for a comparatively short time, it served in five armies and twelve army corps, in some of them more than once. It was the sixteenth American division to reach France. In the number of kilometers gained during advance against the enemy it was officially rated as the ninth American division; in number of prisoners taken it stood fourth; in the number of its own troops killed in action it was twentieth, and in the number of wounded twelfth—these last two categories affording proof of the skill with which it was handled in combat. The German High Command rated it among the five "first-class" American divisions.

Governor Lowden says in his foreword that Illinois is proud of the soldiers of this division, not alone for their achievements as soldiers but for their conduct as men. No scandal was ever connected with it. Wherever it was stationed, it won the friendship of the civilian population by its fine bearing. The story of the 33rd Division is a notable chapter in the history of Illinois. It is fortunate that the preparation of

this chapter was in the hands of a man who was both a trained historian and a participant in the events of which he was writing. Lieutenant Colonel Frederic L. Huidekoper, the author, was division adjutant, a position in which he enjoyed access to original reports and records, and necessarily had personal knowledge of many events described. This information was supplemented by a voluminous diary, from which he has made occasional extracts when other material was not available. This diary was particularly useful in dealing with the early months of training in Texas and in France, and the operations on the British front.

The complete history comprises four volumes: volume I contains Colonel Huidekoper's narrative, with notes; volumes II and III include a series of appendices, comprising correspondence, general orders, field orders, records of decorations and citations, casualties, in great part the data on which the first volume is based; volume IV is a portfolio containing maps of the division's operations. The complete set has been published only in a limited edition; for general distribution a larger edition of volume I was prepared.

The average civilian has difficulty in visualizing a division. At full strength it includes 27,000 men. It will help to fix that figure in mind when we say that the entire population of a city the size of Elgin or Bloomington, Illinois, would be about a division. Colonel Huidekoper quotes from his diary to make it clear that the organization of Camp Logan, the 33rd Division's city in Texas, was a big job. Writing on November 1, 1917, two months after the troops began to arrive there, he says:

"Camp Logan itself is not finished. The plans of many buildings have been repeatedly changed, thus resulting in much unnecessary confusion and expenditures for which there can be no possible justification. Recently it has been decided to make many of them semi-permanent by the addition of windows and doors, and this work has not yet been completed. It was only today that the division headquarters moved into an inclosed building, with windows and a wooden floor, having thus far occupied buildings with dirt floors and open sides exposed to every particle of dust produced by six weeks of continuous drought . . . The Base Hospital is without running water, except for two or three faucets put in by the Constructing Quartermaster

contrary to authorization, because he realized the folly of having no running water whatever. It has been suggested from Washington that the total absence of heating facilities be overcome by stoves in the operating rooms and by carrying heating pipes up the outside of the Base Hospital. Comment upon the danger of stoves in operating rooms where ether is used, or the inadequacy of heating pipes on the outside of a hospital, is superfluous."

Yet in the following May the division was in France, and on July 4, 1918, the first units, Companies C and E, 131st Infantry, and Companies A and G, 132nd Infantry, went into combat. They were brigaded with the Australians, and were attacking a strong position at Hamel, some miles east of Amiens and about a mile south of the Somme River. Only a thousand Americans were engaged, and the action was of minor military consequence, but the moral effect of this victory won by the aid of national guard troops was very great. Colonel Huidekoper in a note repeats the famous story of the Australian colonel who met the companies returning to their commands on the next day, and began to make a formal address, which he cut short by blurting out: "Yanks, you're fighting fools, but I'm for you."

At this time it was generally expected that the Germans would renew their attempts to take Amiens. Instead, they struck at Paris. They were stopped, and the Allies started a counter-attack which gradually spread northward until it reached the British front early in August. Some fifteen miles east and slightly north of Amiens are the village and ridge of Chipilly, lying north of the Somme in one of the countless bends which the river makes in that region. North and northwest of Chipilly were Malard and Gressaire Woods, forming a strongly fortified position which dominated the British positions on the south bank. This pocket formed the key to the sector. On August 9 the 131st infantry, led by Colonel Sanborn, attacked in conjunction with two London units, and in a brilliant action carried the position. Just three days later, on August 12, occurred an event unique in the history of an American division, when King George personally decorated a number of men of the division for their gallantry at Hamel.

But these engagements were child's play compared to the gigantic operations in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, to which Colonel Huidekoper rightly devotes the major part of his narrative. September 26 was the date set for

the beginning of a major operation, by the French Second Army west of the Argonne, and the American First Army between the Argonne and the Meuse River, the ultimate objective being Sedan and Mezieres. The capture of these two points would not only shut off all supplies from the German forces dependent on the railways converging upon these cities, but would cut their principal means of supply, the belt railway from the Vosges to Lille.

In the first phase of this operation the 33rd Division was on the extreme right of the American forces, adjacent to the Meuse a few miles northwest of Verdun. In front of the division was a terrain of extraordinary natural strength, fortified with every device known to military engineering. The key to the sector was the Bois de Forges, which had long defied the French, and could never, so the Germans boasted, be taken by direct assault. But in a single day the 66th Infantry Brigade of the 33rd Division broke through an enemy position which had defied every such attempt for four years, and established itself on the west bank of the Meuse in such a position that it could cover the right flank of an American advance northward or could form the pivot of a movement against the heights east of the river.

For the next ten days the positions held at the close of the fighting on September 26 were occupied, with only slight modifications, and were thoroughly organized. Meanwhile on October 4, began the second phase of the Argonne offensive, and on the 6th the division was transferred for tactical purposes from the American Third Corps to the French Seventeenth Army Corps. The French attacked on the 8th, and during the next twelve days the 33rd Division, straddling the Meuse River, was under incessant fire. The crossing of the Meuse at Brabant and Consenvoye and the struggle for the Bois de Chaume and the Sivry road are narrated in detail. Colonel Huidekoper's summary of these operations follows:

"That all operations astride a river are of necessity fraught with risk is generally conceded. The difficulty of keeping liaison between the elements of a command separated by such an obstacle is recognized. That any mistake committed in such an operation is likely to prove disastrous if the enemy be powerful and alert has been demonstrated in many a defeat in the past. Nevertheless, from October 8 to 20 the 33rd Division maintained its positions astride the Meuse without the slightest interruption in its means of

communication, and without the loss of a foot of ground, except during the brief period between the enemy counterattack at the close of day on October 9 and ten o'clock the following morning. Against the vigor of the attack made on October 10 even picked German troops were powerless to stand, and their subsequent attempts proved equally unavailing. Throughout the entire time from that morning until its relief, the 33rd Division . . . protected and firmly secured the right flank of the American corps on the west bank and the left of the 17th French Army Corps on the east bank . . . "

In the Troyon sector, southeast of Verdun, to which the division was now transferred, the third phase of the great offensive was under way when the armistice was signed. The division's record there was equally as commendable as in its earlier operations.

From the standpoint of the Illinois historian it is a pity that the artillery of the 33rd Division was separated from the infantry units. But that was the situation, and the 58th Field Artillery Brigade supported almost everybody but the 33rd. The artillery was in the Saint Mihiel affair, and was in every phase of the Argonne, supporting in turn the 1st, 91st, 32nd and 89th divisions. It saw more days of actual

service under fire than the infantry units, yet in Colonel Huidekoper's account its story is compressed, perhaps not inadequately, into a single chapter. Of the illustrations, too, not one, except that of General Todd, who commanded the artillery brigade, is of interest to the artillery units.

All of the fifty illustrations used are from excellent photographs, but most of them were apparently taken by men in the 103th Engineers, and are of special interest only to them. With a wealth of illustrative material available, it is regrettable that the selection was so restricted. The present reviewer believes that added interest would have resulted from the use of several photographs of Camp Logan, perhaps one of the "Levi Nathan" (Leviathan) arriving at Brest, or of "Toot Sweet Corner" in Consenvoye, the Christmas ball and dinner at Diekirch, the division horse show at the same town, or finally the great review at Ettelbruck. The maps are uniformly excellent, and cover the operations of the infantry units in detail sufficient for every purpose.

Take it all in all, The History of the 33rd Division is a work worthy the men whose deeds it records and the high standing of the Library whose imprint it bears. Few division histories, official or unofficial, approach it in accuracy and completeness.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Any of the following publications may be ordered directly from the Society, through the University of Chicago Press, or through any bookstore. A list of pamphlets issued by the Society will appear in an early number of the BULLETIN.

The Diary of James K. Polk. With an introduction by Professor A. C. McLaughlin and a biographical sketch by Dr. M. M. Quaife. Four volumes, boards, buckram backs. Specially priced to members at \$12.00 the set, to non-members \$15.00.

Chicago and the Old Northwest, 1673-1835. By Milo M. Quaife. Cloth, \$4.00, postpaid \$4.12.

The Book of Lake Geneva. By Paul B. Jenkins. Cloth, decorated board sides, \$4.00, postpaid \$4.10.

Masters of the Wilderness. By Charles B. Reed. Cloth, \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

COLLECTIONS

Vol. I. History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois. By *George Flower*. (Out of print.)

Vol. II. Biographical Sketch of Enoch Long, an Illinois Pioneer. By *Harvey Reid*. Cloth, \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Vol. III. The Edwards Papers. Edited by *E. B. Washburne*. Cloth, \$3.50, postpaid \$3.65.

Vol. IV. Early Chicago and Illinois. Edited by *Edward Gay Mason*. Cloth, \$3.00, postpaid \$3.25.

Vol. V. The Settlement of Illinois. By *Arthur Clinton Boggess*. Cloth, \$2.00, postpaid \$2.12.

Vols. VI-IX not published.

Vol. X. The Illinois and Michigan Canal. By *James William Putman*. Cloth, \$2.00, postpaid, \$2.12.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1923

No. 7

Announcements of Coming Lectures

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9.

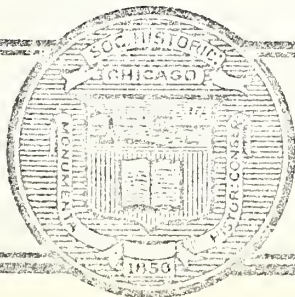
Reverend Frederick Franklin Shannon, pastor of Central Church, Chicago, will deliver a memorial address on "Abraham Lincoln's Message to America."

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

The Society will keep open house throughout the day for Lincoln lovers, particularly children. At hourly intervals lantern slides illustrating the life of Lincoln will be shown. There will be on exhibition a large number of original letters written by Lincoln, photographs and copies of almost every known portrait of Lincoln, together with many relics. Among these are the American flag which was draped across the front of the President's box at Ford's Theatre (in the folds of this very flag Booth's spurs caught and tripped him), and the bed in which Lincoln died. One of the photographs bears what is believed to be Lincoln's last signature; he wrote it for the hall man at the White House just before he left for Ford's Theatre.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

In celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday the Society will again keep open house, and at hourly intervals throughout the day will show moving pictures of the return of the 33rd Division, of Foch's visit on Armistice Day, 1921, and of the laying of the cornerstone of the London & Guarantee Accident Company's new building. In the evening Professor James A. James of Northwestern University will deliver an address on "George Washington, American Citizen."



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WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. Editor

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN

February, the month of Washington and Lincoln, offers the Society an unusual opportunity. For this month, with two important birthday anniversaries, always sees more foreign-born visitors in the Society's building than any other month. The birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, barring the birthday of the nation itself, are the most important days in any program of Americanization. At any rate in our own case we may be glad that several hundred children, most of them with their foreign-born parents, will be thrilled by the stories of two great men, as told partly by pictures, partly by printed and written words, and perhaps most important of all, partly by those objects which, for want of better words, we term personalia or memorabilia.

The Society is fortunate indeed in its Washington treasures, which it shares with any visitor who wishes to see them. Among them is an original map and plat of a survey made by Washington in 1750, when he was just seventeen. Then there is Lawrence Washington's will, by the terms of which his brother George acquired Mount Vernon. The story is carried on by Washington's compass, his spy glass and his personal seal, camp dishes used by him in the Revolutionary War, pewter used at Mount Vernon, and finally by a contemporary copy of his will, each page bearing the autograph "G. Washington" in his own hand, together with the original page from the Virginia records showing the probate of the will.

Similarly with Lincoln. The Society's exhibition will include many objects, some of which are mentioned in the announcement on the front cover, which can not fail to bring Lincoln, the man, almost within range of our vision. One of the features of the Lincoln exhibition is a painting by G. P. A. Healy, entitled "The Peacemakers." It shows Lincoln in conference with Grant and Sherman. The original of this painting was destroyed in the burning of the old Calumet Club. Some time later Mr. Healy obtained one of the very rare "chromo" reproductions of the painting and over this he repainted the entire picture. It is this repainted "chromo" which is now on exhibition.

CAHOKIA AGAIN

Those few members of the Society who heard the Reverend Henry F. Selcer speak on the Cahokia Mounds could not fail to be impressed by the necessity of saving these monuments. Dr. Selcer pointed out that Dr. Moorehead's researches have proved beyond the possibility of reasonable doubt that the mounds were of human origin. Actual excavation was begun in September, 1921, and continued for about two months. Most of the specimens obtained in this first expedition were divided between the University of Illinois and the State Historical Library at Springfield. A second expedition took the field at the end of February, 1922, and continued its work until early in May. A third expedition worked from September to November, 1922. The researches were extensive, and the discoveries made will be set forth in detail in Dr. Moorehead's report, which is soon to be published by the University of Illinois.

About twenty mounds have thus far been tested, and three have been explored fairly extensively. Nearly one hundred skeletons

have been found, and approximately four thousand specimens of various kinds have been sent to the University museum at Urbana. Most important of all the discoveries is the extent of the village site. It covered about a thousand acres, and the indications are that an extensive population remained at Cahokia for at least several generations. The mounds vary as to age, some being older than others, and it also appears that mounds were rarely built in one operation. Often the building of a mound seems to have stopped for years, while vegetation again covered the top. Then the natives heaped on more earth, crushing down the vegetation and forming what is called a sod line. In the James Ramcy mound were sun symbols and burned basins or altars which seemed to show that ceremonies were enacted during the construction of the mound. All the mounds tested thus far have yielded skeletons, and it is certain that their purpose was to serve as monuments to the dead. Usually the bones and implements have been found on a level with the ground surrounding the mound, but sometimes in a slight depression, which was dug as a grave.

These mounds have been preserved thus far by the public spirit of private owners, who have refused tempting offers of purchase. The railroads would buy the mounds at a price running into thousands of dollars, just to remove the dirt which they can use for their roadbeds. The owners wish to sell to the state at a fair price, which they are willing to fix by arbitration. The maximum acreage needed is eleven hundred, but a park of eight hundred acres would include most of the mounds, and the best of them could be preserved in a park of only four hundred acres. In addition to the historic interest, a park at Cahokia could be made one of the most beautiful in the country. The general setting is low, and the mounds stand forth in sharp relief. The ponds could be deepened, aquatic plants put in, flowers and shrubs planted, the mounds slightly restored, especially where the plow has changed their contour, and the whole landscape restored to that beauty which travelers of the early nineteenth century described so enthusiastically.

The question of saving the mounds will soon be in the hands of the legislature of Illinois, for a bill has been prepared providing for the creation of a state park at Cahokia for the purchase of the mounds. It remains to convince the legislators, through club memorials and committees, through personal correspondence and every possible kind of pressure and propaganda,

that the people of Illinois demand the preservation of the mounds.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Mrs. Hervey W. Booth, annual catalogues of Chicago University, 10th to 13th, and 17th., Chicago, 1869-1876, and other items relating to the university.

From Mr. Clarence A. Burley. "The Chicago Bar Association Record", vol. 6, No. 2; Chicago, 1922; "The Revised Constitution of 1922", Chicago Civic Federation of Chicago, 1922; and other pamphlets relating to the proposed constitution.

From Mrs. L. P. Brock, Ionia, Michigan. Genealogy of the Bailly Family, compiled by Mrs. L. P. Brock, Ionia, Michigan, 1922.

From the Chicago Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. "The Clothing Workers of Chicago, 1910-1922."

From The Chicago Evening Post Company. "The Chicago Evening Post, 1916 to 1921", 37 volumes.

From the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission. Preliminary report of the commission, 1915, and report of John F. Wallace, 1921.

From Mr. Donald Bean. "A Naturalist in the Great Lakes Region", by Elliot E. Downing, Chicago, 1922.

From Miss Harriet Clark. "Hymn and Tune Book for the Church and Home", Boston, American Unitaria Society, 1877, and "Christian Worship Services for the Church", New York, 1862.

From Miss Mary A. Crowe. "American Red Cross, Chicago chapter," Bulletins June 8, 1917 to January 17, 1919; also "Brother Jonathan", for July 4, 1845, a New York newspaper.

From Mr. A. Emery. A number of Chicago newspapers, chiefly of October, 1871.

From Mrs. I. Whitney Farlin. "An Account of 'Terrace Row', Michigan Avenue between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago, in 1856", by Mrs. Amanda King Farlin. Manuscript.

From Mr. Franklin P. Fisk. "The Chicago Evening Mail" for Friday, October 20, 1871, and "Happy Hours", broadside dated Chicago, October 11, 1871.

From the Fort Sheridan Association. "The History and Achievements of the Fort Sheridan Officers' Training Camps."

From Mr. Julius Frankel. "America, the Land We Love", by Francis T. Miller; "Samantha at the World's Fair", by Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley), 1893; "The New England Primer", a reprint, 1899; "Illinois Theatre, souvenir programme", October 15th, 1900; "The Colonial History of Vincennes", by Judge Law, Vincennes, 1858; "Abulfedae Africa", by Godfred Eichhorn, Gottingen, 1791, with autograph of Edward Everett.

From Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. "The Zearings, A Pioneer Illinois Family", by Luelja Zearing Gross, 1921.

From Mr. Chalkley J. Hambleton. "Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men of Chicago", Chicago, 1868.

From Mr. Claude Hamilton, Grand Rapids, Mich. "Log of the British sloop-of-war Felicity on Lake Michigan in 1779", typewritten manuscript.

From Dr. F. H. Hodder. Photostat copy of memorandum of suit of Stephen A. and Robert M. Douglas, vs. Rhodes et al."

From Mr. Andrew Jackson, IV, Los Angeles, Calif. "The Americanism of Andrew Jackson", by Frank J. Clingman and Andrew Jackson IV, 1922.

From Dr. N. W. Jipson. "Sitting Bull and Custer", by A. McG. Becde, Bismarck, N. D., about 1913.

From Mr. W. G. Luscombe. "Circuits of Victory", by A. Lincoln Lavine, 1921 (a record of the telephone in the World War).

From Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Headquarters Commandery of the State of Illinois. Circulars for the years 1920 and 1922, almost complete series.

From MacNeal Publishing Company. "The Chicago Whip", volumes 1-4, Chicago, 1919-1922.

From Mr. Edgar Lee Masters. "The Afflicted Man's Companion; or a Director for Persons and Families afflicted by Sickness", (1741 ?). This book was given to Mr. Masters, by his grandmother, the granddaughter of John Wasson, the Revolutionary soldier whose autograph it bears.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Merrifield. "Journal of the Senate of the United States, being the First Session of the Third Congress, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, December 2d, 1793"

From Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick. "Statistics of Chicago, Illinois, together with a Business Advertiser and Mercantile Directory for July,

1842", by David D. Griswold, Chicago, 1843. (This tiny brochure was the forerunner of the first "regular" Chicago directory, and the second piece of promotional literature ever issued in behalf of Chicago commerce; the first was the Business Directory of 1839, compiled by Robert Fergus). Also an autograph letter from William Franklin, last royal governor of New Jersey, to Sir William Johnson.

From Mr. John S. Miller, Jr. Typewritten manuscript, "Exercises under the auspices of the Chicago Historical Society on the occasion of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the building of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, on the site of old Fort Dearborn."

From Miss Mary Mineah. Record books, programs, announcements, etc., of Grant Collegiate Institute, 1869-1896.

From Mr. F. J. Nevins. "Seventy Years of Service, from Grant to Gorman", by F. J. Nevins (A history of the Rock Island Railroad.)

From Mr. J. E. Officer, Council Bluffs, Iowa. "Lincoln at church here 62 years ago", clipping from the Council Bluffs Daily Nonpareil, August 14, 1921.

From Mrs. Bronson Peck. "The University Record", vol. 6, no. 1, (1920), containing sketches of Silas B. Cobb and Charles Hitchcock, both members of the Society; also "Proposed Park Areas in the State of Illinois", report of the Friends of our Native Landscape, 1922.

From Mr. J. H. Henderson, Albany, N. Y. "The Origin of the War Term—No Man's Land, as applied to the World War", by J. Howard Henderson, Albany, 1922.

From Mr. Albert F. Scharf, Winnetka, Ill. "Recollections of Mr. Charles F. Gunther", by Mr. Scharf, typewritten manuscript.

From The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt. "Capt. Samuel Morey, who built a steam-boat fourteen years before Fulton", by Gabriel Farrell, Jr., and twelve other pamphlets relating to Vermont.

From the University of Chicago Press. "Jahrbuch der Deutsche-Amerikanischen Historischen Gesellschaft von Illinois", Chicago, 1922.

From Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins. The Kenosha Daily Telegraph, Feb. 15 to Dec. 29, 1854.

From Rev. E. P. Wheeler, Aurora, Ill. "In Memoriam, Mrs. Harriet Wood Wheeler". Ashland, Wis., 1894; also "Church Records" of the Protestant Mission Church on Madeline Island, founded in 1831. (the donor's father and mother were missionaries to the Indians).

From Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward. "Cosmographia, or a View of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes. . . .", by John Newton, London, 1679.

For the Museum

From Mr. F. F. Ainsworth. Hand-made Spanish Flag and U. S. Ensign No. 6, from the Spanish-American War.

From Mrs. Hervey W. Booth. Two Civil War envelopes and stationery, photograph of Chicago University in 1865, and other interesting items.

From Mrs. George W. Dixon. White kid high shoes worn about 1870.

Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross. Abraham Lincoln memorial medal, and World's Columbian Exposition medal of Christopher Columbus, both by H. Zearing.

From Mr. Harry Lindquist, through Mrs. Augusta Johnson and Miss Violet Rytölä. Communion cup of silver, presented to St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church in 1851 by Jenny Lind.

Reverend J. G. K. McClure. A book containing "Autographs of the Distinguished Men of Germany, collected for the Chicago Sanitary Commission Fair by the Ladies at the United States Legation, Berlin, Prussia, 1864 (Among the autographs are those of Emperor William I, William von Humboldt and Meyerbeer.)

From Mr. John J. Moran. Eleven posters published by the Chicago Elevated Railroads for advertising purposes.

From Mr. J. M. Pyott. Caricature of Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, used during the campaign for governor in 1810.

From Miss Eleanor Smith (loan). Pieces of gowns of Miss Sarah M. Wilson of Churchville, Pa., the great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross.

From Mr. W. T. Stevens, Mr. John S. Miller, Jr., and Mr. A. S. Alschuler, the moving picture film of the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of the building on the site of Fort Dearborn.

From Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward. Two wooden plates, early colonial; two glass bottles from a case which belonged to General Knox during the Revolution.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

It is not possible, in the small space of this monthly BULLETIN, call attention to all of the interesting books, manuscripts, letters, and other objects which are on exhibition in the

Society's building at any one time. From one point of view, indeed, it might be better if the BULLETIN were used as an extra showcase, rather than as a magnifying glass for show cases already in place. But there are so many items of really first-rate importance always on exhibition, and yet seen by comparatively few visitors, that it seems as if there should be a sort of town crier, who would parade the streets and tell the public of our treasures. At the present time, for example, there are to be seen an unusually good collection of photographs of early Chicagoans, among them Judge and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Judd, William B. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Cobb, John Y. Scammon, Dr. N. S. Davis, Mark Skinner, S. H. Kerfoot, and Isaac N. Arnold. In the central hall, in addition to many items specially selected for the Lincoln and Washington celebrations, are the original pass authorizing Major André, under the name of John Anderson, to "pass beyond the lines and return." The pass bears the signature of Benedict Arnold! In the same case is the original report of the board of officers who "examined the case" of Major André and recommended his execution. Picking at random from other cases in this hall, the visitor may see Baron Steuben's manuscript memoirs of his experiences in the Revolution; two of the stamps which were a cause of that war; a letter of George Washington to John Adams, written while Adams was president; an inkstand and a pair of spectacles which belonged to Benjamin Franklin; autograph letters of General Henry Dearborn, Robert Morris, Dolly Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and George Rogers Clark; the original Treaty of Greenville; and the commission of Ninian Edwards as first governor of Illinois, signed by Madison and Monroe, dated November 20, 1812. One of the priceless objects in this same room is the marble-topped table on which General Grant wrote out the terms of surrender at Appomattox. This is still the property of the Gunther estate, but it is to be hoped that sufficient funds will soon be available to make it one of the Society's permanent possessions.

DR. BARTON ON LINCOLN

With this number of the BULLETIN each member of the Society will receive a copy of Dr. Barton's pamphlet, "The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln." It is not necessary, therefore, to give any extended notice of its contents, except to point out that Dr. Barton, in addition to putting into new perspective many of

the known facts of Lincoln's career, has brought considerable new light on his subject. As a matter of fact, Lincoln owed his nomination for president to Chicago. The Republican convention of 1860 was the first to be held so far from the great centers of population. It is not too much to state that the bringing of the convention to Chicago (this was chiefly the work of Norman B. Judd) made Lincoln president. It was not easy to nominate him, even in Chicago; in any other large city in the United States it would have been impossible.

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William F. Bletsch

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Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Thomas M. Boyd Solomon Karpen

NECROLOGY

Franklin F. Ainsworth, born 1858, died October 29.

Francis J. Dewes, born 1845, died Dec. 21.

John W. Gary, born 1859, died January 14.

Dr. William E. Quine, born 1847, died Dec. 7.

Alexander Robertson, born 1861, died Dec. 15.

Franklin Rudolph, born 1858, died Dec. 27.

Emil G. Hirsch, born, 1852, died January 7. Rabbi Hirsch was pastor of Sinai Temple for forty-two years. He was widely known as a man of great intellectual powers and wide sympathies, always the friend of every good cause, the enemy of sham, hypocrisy, cant. His life and character, no less than his preaching, made him one of the most powerful moral forces of his generation. He was not only a leader in his own faith; he was one of the outstanding figures in this city.

William E. Radebaugh, born 1855, died Jan. 24. Mr. Radebaugh was a corresponding member of the Society, and the author of "The Boundary Dispute between Illinois and Wisconsin", a pamphlet published by the Society. He was for fifteen years principal of the Kershaw School, and was previously professor of history at Chicago Normal College and principal of the Harvard and Webster schools.

Benjamin Franklin and Illinois

Through the generosity of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick the Chicago Historical Society has recently become the owner of a letter which throws considerable light on the efforts of Benjamin Franklin to obtain a land grant in what is now the state of Illinois. The letter was written by Franklin's son, William, to Sir William Johnson. William Franklin, at that time a man of thirty-seven, was governor of New Jersey. He had been for two years comptroller of the general postoffice (his father being postmaster general for the colonies), had gone to England with his father in 1757, but returned in 1762 as the last royal governor of New Jersey. It was for him that his father in 1771 began the famous "Autobiography." William Franklin remained loyal to England during the Revolution, his attitude causing a violent break with his father, which was only partly healed about 1784. After being kept a prisoner in the colonies for several years, he went to England in 1782. There he lived until his death in 1813, a small man in an age which produced many heroic figures.

His correspondent, Sir William Johnson, was a man of different stamp, an Irishman who had emigrated to New York as a young man, and for many years managed the estates of his uncle in the Mohawk Valley. He acquired a reputation for fair dealing with the Indians, learned their language and customs, and became their friend. Governor Clinton made him Indian commissioner for the colony, a position in which he more than once settled serious disputes between the Indians and the colonists. He was one of the commissioners to the Albany Convention of 1754, and in the French and Indian War he commanded an expedition against Crown Point, and was present at Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara. Chiefly through his influence the Six Nations were kept from joining the French in this war, and later they were dissuaded by him from taking an active part in Pontiac's conspiracy. These services brought him the thanks of Parliament, the title of baronet, and a grant of 100,000 acres in the Mohawk valley, where he lived in baronial splendor during the last decade of his life. He was a

power in all that related to the Indians, and his inclusion in William Franklin's schemes gave them a standing which the time-serving governor could not hope to achieve alone.

The letter, which is printed in full below, tells its own story almost unaided. It is worth noting, however, that Benjamin Franklin had many a difficult session with powerful men in London before he obtained the grant. Aiding him in his efforts were Thomas Walpole (the plan was sometimes called Walpole's grant), John Sargent and Samuel Wharton. The best known of these was Walpole, who was, if not as powerful as his kinsmen Sir Robert and Horace, an important personage in English public life. His support of the project meant much toward its success. Of the other men mentioned in the letter, George Croghan was a famous frontiersman and land speculator, while General Gage, of course, was the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Northern America, the man whose name will ever be remembered for Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. But the plans of these able men went for nought, even after Franklin and his colleagues had spent several years in obtaining the grant. The French and Indian War, by giving the western country to England, made the project possible. The Revolutionary War made it forever impossible. Here follows the letter:

Sir:

Burlington, June 7th, 1766.

A few days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your polite and obliging letter of the 3rd of May, & immediately communicated that part of it which related to the Illinois scheme to the gentlemen concerned. Your approbation of the proposals affords us all great satisfaction. Enclosed is a fair copy of them, with a letter from the company requesting you to transmit & recommend them to His Majesty's ministers. I have not signed the letter, as Mr. Croghan was of opinion that your & my recommendation of the design would have the greater weight if it did not appear that we were interested in its success. But as the proposed settlement, if accomplished, must be very advantageous both to the crown & nation, whatever it may prove to the first adventurers, I should not have had the least objection on my own account, to being known as one of the company. However, as it may be best, on the whole, to keep that matter private for some time, I shall mention nothing of it to any body but my father. By a vessel which will sail in a day

or two for England, we shall send him a copy of the proposals that he may interest two or three noblemen or gentlemen in the undertaking, whom he may think most likely to promote it, & have them prepared to back the application by the time your letter to the Ministry shall arrive.

As our company was intended originally to consist of but twelve persons, we only proposed asking for a grant of twelve hundred thousand acres, but as it has since been thought proper to introduce a greater number, the company in general are of opinion that we ought at least to ask for a proportionably greater quantity of land. We have therefore left a blank in the proposals for the number of acres, & shall write to my father to say that after he has engaged the additional members, he would consult them & Lord Adam Gordon, & then fill up the blank with as great a quantity of acres as they shall think they have interest to obtain. A blank is likewise left for the term of the exemption from quit rent, & another for the term in which we are to procure the two thousand settlers. The first of these should not be less than twenty or thirty years, nor the second less than three or four. Mr. Croghan says he would ensure the getting that number of settlers in one year, the people on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, particularly, having a strong propensity to migrate into that country. But it is best not to be too closely restricted to time, lest accidents happen. We think also that it will be best to leave it to my father & those gentlemen to get the boundary of the colony settled in that way they shall deem most advantageous, or most likely to be approved of by the administration. We have therefore left a blank in the proposals, in which they may insert it when agreed upon, & we shall acquaint them with your sentiments on that head. There is this to be said, that the more extensive the bounds of the colony, the greater choice of valuable spots for the location of our grant. It should likewise, we think, be left to them to add such other arguments in favour of the proposals as they shall judge expedient. For these reasons we wish that you would send the letter that you are to write to the Ministry, recommending this affair, open to my father, to be presented by him as soon as the blanks in the proposals are filled up, & the other matters settled with the gentlemen that he shall engage in the scheme.

Your nomination of Lord Adam Gordon, & General Gage, is much approved of by the company. I often proposed the admission of the latter to Mr. Croghan, but he seemed to think that the General had no inclination to leave any concern with land in America. I am elad to find, however, that you have reason to believe otherwise, as I like his character, & think he may be very useful in promoting the measure. Be pleased to inform me, as soon as you conveniently can, whether you have broke the matter to the General; for as I am to be at Amboy in a day or two, to meet the assembly, & shall probably continue there a month, I would take that opportunity of going over to New York, with the articles of agreement we have entered into, that he might execute them likewise on his part. I would then too shew him the proposals & have some conversation with him on the subject, that might perhaps be of service.

I am much obliged to you for your kind assurance that you will use your endeavour to

accommodate the late unhappy affair with the Indians. Their murderer is not yet apprehended, but I am just told that some of those who rescued him are committed to gaol. You may rely that nothing will be wanting on my part to bring all the offenders to justice.

I am very happy that a correspondence is opened between us, & you may be assured that it will always be particularly agreeable to me, to have it in my power to render you any service or pleasure, being with great esteem & sincerity,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,
Wm. Franklin.

To

The Honourable
Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart.

P. S. You will see that we have likewise proposed an allowance of lands to be made to the provincial surgeons and chaplains.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Unless otherwise stated these are paper-bound, price 25 cents, postpaid 27 cents.

- The Old Kaskaskia Records. By *Clarence Walworth Alvord*.
 The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln. By *Dr. William E. Barton*.
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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1923

No. 8

Announcements

Please note the following changes in the schedule of Lectures for
March and April:

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

Dr. Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois, will speak on "The
Diary of Orville H. Browning: A New Source for Lincoln's
Presidency."

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

Formal presentation by the Iroquois Club of the portrait of
Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson was born April 13 (New Style),
1743.

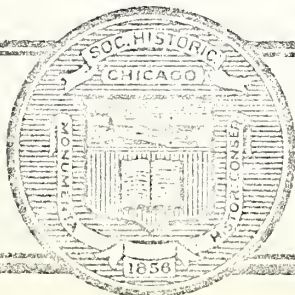
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

Professor Frederick Starr will speak on "Japan's Place in the
World."

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

Mr. Emory Morris will speak on "The Use of Fire Arms in His-
tory."

Dr. Jipson's paper has been deferred until fall.



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WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR. Editor

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MARCH, 1923

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

FEBRUARY NOTES

Dr. Frederick F. Shannon's address on Lincoln's Message to America was on the occasion of opening the twentieth annual exhibit of Lincolniana. Dr. Shannon deprecated the tendency to make a myth of one of the most human personages in all human history, and inferentially emphasized the need for preservation of tangible personalia. On the afternoon of Saturday, February 17, during the worst blizzard of the season, Mr. Rustom Rustomgee, late editor of the Oriental Journal, spoke on "Progressive India." Both Mr. Rustomgee and his wife, who accompanied him, appeared in native costume. Another February lecture was that by Professor J. A. James of Northwestern University on "George Washington—American Citizen."

Sunday opening has added largely to the Society's attendance. On the four Sundays in February, the attendance was respectively 42, 198, 103 and 137. On the first Sunday, visitors were apparently kept away by the extreme cold weather.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the general who was later United States senator from Illinois, died at Washington, D. C., on February 22. Against the advice of her physician she attended a Lincoln Day celebration ten days before, with exposure which is thought to have caused her death. Mrs. Logan was 84 years old. Though not a native Illinoisan (she was born in Missouri), she moved to Williamson county, Illinois, as a young girl. Her father, Captain Cunningham, moved his family thither shortly before the outbreak of the Mexican War. In his regiment was a young lieutenant with whom he became very friendly. The story goes that one day when the two officers were chatting, Captain Cunningham received a letter from home, one of the first epistolary attempts of his daughter Mary. After reading it, he passed it to his friend, who praised it highly. Thereupon Cunningham remarked that after the war the young lieutenant could marry the girl. To make the familiar long story as short as possible, it is enough to say that the young lieutenant was John A. Logan, and that he married Mary Cunningham when she was seventeen. To the end of her days she was devoted to the memory of her husband, and almost her last public act was a protest against the suggested change in the position of the Logan Monument in Grant Park, Chicago.

CAHOKIA ONCE MORE

The bill setting aside the Cahokia Mounds as a state park is now before the legislature of Illinois. In previous numbers of the BULLETIN the story of the mounds has been told. The bill must be passed and signed by the governor. The legislators must be convinced that the people of Illinois want the mounds preserved. If the mounds are lost to us, future generations will point the finger of scorn at us and the men we have chosen to make our laws. . . . What marvelous example of short-sightedness, they will exclaim. What a beautiful example of parsimony, of false economy! That such charges may never come to pass, let us bring all possible pressure to bear on the legislators, to the end that we and future generations may enjoy Cahokia Mounds Park.

DR. BARTON ON LINCOLN

The paper read by Dr. William E. Barton on "Abraham Lincoln's Lost Grandmother" before a specially invited gathering of historians, judges, theologians, and special students, has proved of marked interest throughout the country. There is no immediate plan for its publication. Dr. Barton preferring for the present to withhold it from print. It has, however, already been accredited the consideration which it deserves as a thoughtful, dignified study of an important aspect of the Lincoln narrative.

The Chicago Historical Society has just published the address of Dr. Barton, delivered a year ago, upon "The Influence of Chicago upon Abraham Lincoln." To the list of recorded visits of Lincoln to Chicago it is possible already to add another. Mrs. Mary Edwards Brown, hostess of the Lincoln Home, Springfield, has recently framed and hung upon the walls of the home a number of letters written by the Lincoln boys to her father, Henry Lemann, who was their playmate. Dr. Barton visited the Lincoln home several weeks ago, and immediately found in one of these letters written by Willie Lincoln, the record of another visit to Chicago. The letter itself is a characteristic childish effort, and is here given:

Chicago, Ill.
June 9, 1859.

Dear Henry:

This town is a beautiful place. Me and father went to two theaters the other night. Me and father have a nice room to ourselves. We have two little pitchers on a washstand. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father. We have two little towels on top of both pitchers. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

We have two little beds in the room. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

We have two little wash basins. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

The weather is very very fine here in this town. Was there an exhibition on Wednesday, night before last?

Yours truly,
Willie Lincoln.

MEMBERSHIP

A revised list of members is just off the press. Aside from the added members, it differs slightly from earlier lists in its appearance. The cover is decorated with a pen-and-ink sketch of

the Society's building, and each page carries a slogan, prepared by Mr. Bush. The total membership at the end of February was 1825, divided among 2 honorary members, 12 honorary life, 11 governing life, 362 annual governing, 230 sustaining life, 1116 sustaining annual, and 86 corresponding. Changes in membership during the month of February were as follows:

NEW MEMBERS

<i>Sustaining Annual</i>	
Judge B. P. Barasa	Charles D. McCarthy
Bram H. Bedding	Mrs. Medill McCormick
Mrs. Harry A. Dodge	Mrs. William C. Perrin
Arion B. Fiedler	Ernest Conrad Schmidt
Mrs. Kenneth L. Hartshorn	Andrew H. Sherratt
C. V. Inderrieden	Mrs. Mary Morgan Springer
Peter S. Lambros	W. E. Stern
<i>Annual Governing</i>	
Mrs. Julian Armstrong	T. H. Jones
Mrs. Lester Curtis	Herman L. Matz

Sustaining Life
Milton S. Youderl*

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Albert S. Tyler

NECROLOGY

Becker, Moses W., died February 15.
Carruthers, Mrs. Malcolm, died February 17.
Forsyth, Oliver O., died February 1.
Spencer, Roswell T., died February 10.

*Wrongly listed last month as Sustaining Annual.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

February brought comparatively few gifts for the Society's collections. The library received 39 bound volumes, 20 pamphlets, and 6 manuscripts; for the museum there were 9 photographs and 10 museum objects. The more important gifts are listed below.

For the Museum

From Mr. Edmond F. Dodge. Photographs of the graves of Thomas and Sarah Lincoln (father and step-mother of Abraham Lincoln) at Janesville, Illinois.

From Mr. Philetus W. Gates. Cannon ball, one of 400 secretly cast by Mr. Gates, a member of a committee of Chicago citizens selected at a mass meeting held at Bryan Hall on the night of April 19, 1861. The cannon balls were used by the Chicago Light Artillery in its expedition to Cairo, Illinois. Mrs. Gates and the wives of other members of the committee worked in the factory on the Sunday preceding the departure of the troops.

From Dr. Alexander Murdock. Metal from the old Rush Street bridge, built 1884, removed 1921.

From the Smithsonian Institution. Six photographs of early American exhibits.

From Mrs. Ellen E. L. Woodward. Map showing the railroads centering in Chicago, with a view of the city from the lake, 1854.

From Dr. Clarence L. Wheaton. Two drawings on linen (Indian sun dance), presented by Black Chicken, a Sioux chief of the Ogallala tribe, to the donor's father, Major General Lloyd Wheaton.

From Mrs. George L. Woodward. Silver pencil, a gift from George Washington to his friend "A. O.", whose monogram it bears; also white linen tablecloth which belonged to Fleazer Wheelock, founder and first president of Dartmouth College, and great-grandfather of the donor's husband.

For the Library

From The Advance Publishing Company. "The Life and Public Service of General Zachary Taylor; an address by Abraham Lincoln"; Boston, 1922.

From Judge A. McG. Beede, through Dr. N. W. Jipson. "History of Ogallala Sioux, as kept by John No Ears." Typewritten manuscript.

John Park Brown. "Illinois Incidents and other Verse", by John Park Brown, 1922.

From the Cairo Public Library. "Final Report of the Chicago Relief Committee, I. O. O. F." Chicago, 1873.

From Mr. E. L. Corey. "The Elevated News", for December, 1922, containing an article on the Society's work and collections.

From Mr. Julius Frankel. "John Wellborn Root", by Harriet Monroe, Boston, 1896; "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter", by G. P. A. Healy, Chicago, 1894; and ten other items of interest.

From Mr. O. B. Rensopher. Invitation and souvenir booklet, celebrating Lincoln's birthday, at the Chicago Boys' Club, 1923.

From Mr. John M. Stahl. "The Battle of Plattsburg, a study in and of the War of 1812"; and "The Invasion of the City of Washington"; both books by John M. Stahl.

From Mr. W. P. Munsell. "History of Hancock County", edited by Charles J. Scofield, Chicago, 1921.

From Mr. James P. Stewart. The Chicago High School; First Anniversary Exercises, July 15th, 1857. (Mr. Stewart's father was a member of the class).

From Dr. Clarence L. Wheaton. Note addressed to his father, Colonel (later Major General) Lloyd Wheaton, listing the officers and others killed and wounded in the "Great Battle, on the 24th, June, 1876", between General Custer and Sitting Bull.

From the Union League Club of Chicago. "Memorial to Abraham Lincoln in the Hall of Fame, New York University", Chicago, 1922.

LYMAN TRUMBULL ON LINCOLN

The interest in Lincoln at this time of year makes appropriate a reference to a letter, written by Lyman Trumbull from Washington, February 6, 1862, to the governor of Illinois, Richard Yates, at Springfield. It is particularly interesting as coming from a man who had known Lincoln for many years prior to his elevation to the presidency, a man who had been both a political opponent and a friend. At the time the letter was written Trumbull was senator from Illinois, and one of the leaders of opinion in the senate. The war had been dragging along for nearly a year, with the advantage on the whole with the Confederacy. The autumn of 1861 and the early winter of 1861-62 were discouraging to the North because of the apparent inactivity of the Northern forces. But on the very day this letter was written Grant took Fort Henry, and ten days later he captured Fort Donelson, suddenly giving a new complexion to the military situation. Trumbull's letter is endorsed, apparently in Governor Yates' handwriting "Ans'd. File." It is now in the possession of the Society.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1862.

Dear Governor,

Things look a little more encouraging since the advent of Stanton to the War Department. The President at last seems to be waking up to the fact that we are in a critical position, that the responsibility is upon *him*, & I think he has resolved hereafter not to content himself with throwing all army movements on the generals commanding, on the ground that he is no military man. He seems inclined to take a personal supervision of matters to some extent, & see that generals & subordinate officers do their duty. If he will only adopt this course & pursue it vigorously, we shall soon see a different state of things. What we have needed from the beginning of these troubles has been a head. McClellan's reputation is waning almost as rapidly as it went up. The distrust of his ability is now almost

universal. Unless we can achieve decided victories in the next sixty or ninety days, there is great danger of European interference. Suppose those powers say to us, "this fight has continued long enough, it is manifest the U. S. cannot put down the rebellion, by force, & the interest of Christianity & civilization require that the struggle should cease, leaving the border states to decide whether they will go with the North or South by a vote, as was done by the Italian states after the late Italian war." What should we do, when France, England & perhaps other European powers said this to us? I know what you would say, "fight the world rather than submit to such dictation, which would be the end of republican government," but would the administration say this. The motives for such interference on the part of foreign powers are very great. They want the rice, cotton, tobacco and hemp of the South; they want to sell to the South their manufactured articles; & above all they want to check the advance

of this republican government, whose example has more than once caused the monarchs of Europe to tremble in their seats. They want no rival power in the shape of republican government, either on this continent or elsewhere, & besides they can interfere without much danger to themselves. Carl Schurz, who has just arrived from Spain, says not a man is to be found abroad who believes we can put down the rebellion. Nothing can save this republic, in my opinion, from permanent division, if not utter subversion, but early & efficient action, & I hope the administration is at last beginning to feel this to some extent, but I fear not fully even yet. I will look to Kellogg's bill & aid what I can. Have you a definite understanding with the Treasury Department in regard to Ill's. share of the direct tax? Will the convention do any harm? Can we not vote down their amendments if objectionable?

Very truly yours,
LYMAN TRUMBULL.

THE WILDERNESS TRAIL*

By GEORGE IVES HAIGHT

If one with a far-seeing eye were to mount high above the spot where the common line between Virginia and North Carolina approaches the Atlantic, to the westward would appear a series of great serrated walls stretching northerly into New York and ending southerly in the low-lying hills of Georgia. In this giant Appalachian barrier a few breaks would be noticed. Far ahead, leading to the most distant chain, a sinuous way would stretch between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies. At its greatest elevation, flanked by peaks of the westernmost heights, would be observed the gateway known as Cumberland Gap. All along the route leading to it would wind passes to beautiful valleys and plateaus. Beyond, the tree-clad eminences would slope into hills and fade away into the broad rolling stretches of Kentucky and Tennessee. Along a historic highway, through this vast undulated wildness, dauntless Americans have made their westward march. It has been called Boone's Trail, Boone's Trace, the Virginia Road, the Kentucky Road, and the Wilderness Road, but it is also widely known as the Wilderness Trail.

Slowly, year after year, from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, Americans gathered

toward its eastern portals. Gradually, like a stream defying gravitation's laws, they flowed through the forbidding headlands to the broad savannahs and the deep forests of "the dark and bloody ground." Some were caught in little eddies that swirled gently into the mountain valleys, where through generations they have remained. The main current gathered impetus, and finally spread on to Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In fifteen years, from 1775 to 1790, seventy thousand emigrants marched over it. In two generations their descendants were on the banks of the Rio Grande and the shores of the Pacific.

Should a heroic Allegheny trumpeter with a resurrection bugle blow his assembly call, from the forest, valleys, plains, and mountains of the continent would come the multitudes of men and women who had once, among these crags, hopefully followed the Star of Empire. In review would pass mighty hunters whose ambitions once were realized in the abundance of deer, elk and bison that roamed where now are cities and farms. Pioneers with long rifles and light axes would toil on to hew out solitary homes in the great woodlands. With stealthy tread Indian hunting parties would pass, and here would warriors rove on their way to massacre and pill-

*Copyright 1923 by George Ives Haight.

age. Determined settlers would trudge over the hard paths to farm where protecting stockades and block houses were ever near. Here, too, would pass ragged files of troops engaged in Indian wars. Revolutionary soldiers would struggle through, more of them eastward than westward bound. What a crowd of huntsmen, adventurers, farmers, soldiers, Indian fighters and settlers would tramp sturdily over the rough trail by day, and camp watchfully at night underneath the stars. Are these the shadowy figures of dreams that silently tread among the blazed wilderness boles? Are their accomplishments uncertain or vaguely known? Are they stories of men and women, the creatures of legend or characters born of the imagination of novelists? They are rather of a sinewy race of Americans who here pressed ever on. The warp by them spun is woven into the great tapestry of our country's history. From a study of it and of them will come just pride and useful inspiration.

Running in substantially northeasterly and southwesterly ridges through western Virginia are several mountain chains. The easternmost is the Blue Ridge, that seems to have the marks of the sky's soft caresses about its tops. Beyond it, winds the new River Valley, hemmed on the west by the Stone Mountains. West of these a succeeding valley rises to the Holston Range. This slopes down to the Holston River, from which a rise leads to the Clinch Mountains. Then follow in order the Clinch River Valley, the Powell Mountains, the Powell River Valley, and the Cumberland Mountains that mark the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky. Where the western point of Virginia is driven like a wedge between the eastern reaches of Kentucky and Tennessee is Cumberland Gap.

This succession of mountain ranges and valleys seems like the mark of giant hand, which, with fingers spread, was drawn to the southwest, impressing five great valleys and leaving six ridges upon the continent's face. The rivers here carry their waters southwest to the Tennessee, to reach at last the Mississippi. Not far from their headwaters are the sources of many streams that flow to the Atlantic. Under various names and with several breaks in their continuity, these mountain valleys run northeasterly, where several are easily accessible through the beautiful Shenandoah. Southward, in Tennessee, the rivers named join two streams rising in North Carolina, the French Broad and the Nohlinchucky, to form the long Tennessee River. Into these great troughs the emigrants came and

reached the Holston. Some travelled from the Potomac up the Shenandoah; some came over the Blue Ridge; and others made their way over the Stone Mountains. Many of them came to the Watauga Settlement on the Holston in Tennessee. Omitting the various paths leading to it, the Wilderness Trail ran from Watauga through Cumberland Gap, and thence north and northwest to the point where Otter Creek joins the Kentucky River, in what is now Estill County, Kentucky. The Wilderness Trail was blazed by Daniel Boone. Though more men and women travelled over it in the eighteenth century than over any other western-leading road, it was perhaps the most difficult of passage of any of the Great American Trails. It was never anything but a foot path, and the part through the Cumberland Gap an old Indian hunting trail.

For hundreds of miles it ran over mountains, across rivers and swamps, and through forests—some dense and some beautiful groves. The emigrant on this trail stumbled over roots and stones, struggled on slippery banks and over dangerous fords, and plodded through the mire and ooze of swamps. He oft times carried his meagre goods on his back, and sometimes was helped by pack horses. His route was frequently beset by Indians. Often at night his tent was the star-lit dome, and his coverlet the gossamer dew. No pedler upon the highways can more than imagine what it meant for a family to move from an eastern settlement through Cumberland Gap. What weariness the mothers suffered—perhaps carrying the stew pot and bake pan, helping the children, and meeting the dangers unflinchingly and without complaint. For some time there were no taverns upon the way, and in the earlier period no settlers' cabins. The sufferings and troubles of the trail were not unmixed with the joys of life among natural wildness, the freedom of the wilderness, and the happiness that comes from self-reliance and toil.

Long before white men settled on this continent, the Kentucky country, into which the Wilderness Trail led, was occupied here and there by mound-building Indians. Evidences that they were an agricultural folk are found in the remains of their old fortifications and their mounds. It is probable that they depended largely upon their farms for subsistence, but with the eastward coming of the bison farms were abandoned, and the tillers became meat-eating nomadic hunters. When the first

white explorers arrived, save for a small band of Shawnees on the Ohio River and a few Chickasaws on the Mississippi, this wide area had no Indian inhabitants. Lack of toil, as well as lack of leisure, seems to deteriorate all peoples. The early red men of Kentucky were not exceptions to this common experience. Into this unpopulated wilderness white men came. Their copper-hued assailants were non-resident hunters coming principally from north of the Ohio River. Had these fierce denizens of the north been resisting an invasion of their home country, the story of the marchers upon the Wilderness Trail, written though it is in epics of blood, might have been different.

In our American story, Cumberland Gap is like the neck of a great hour glass laid on its side, through which the population of the eastern bowl flowed and spread into the long empty western bowl. The men and women who formed this stream were chiefly Scotch-Irish in origin. In the early seventeen hundreds, this stock came from northern Ireland to American ports—principally Philadelphia, Pa., and Charleston, S. C. They did not long pause among the settlements of the seaboard and the lowlands. They were from the first frontiersmen who passed through and beyond the occupied territories to the foothills and eastern mountain slopes. These people of the foothills were joined by some of Huguenot, English or German birth or descent, and a few of Dutch or Scotch. In our trans-Allegheny history, we find such Scotch-Irish as James Robertson; Sevier of Huguenot stock; George Rogers Clark and Daniel Boone, both of English descent; the Scotch McFees and Campbells, and the German Steiners and Manskers. On the Wilderness Trail movements, as in most great progressions in the American story, the pioneers were of many different bloods.

Large numbers of men, among them the progenitors of many of the travellers on the Wilderness Trail, settled in western Pennsylvania, and gradually moved down into the great trough of the Shenandoah valley. In time they travelled farther on, to the place where the break in the forbidding mountain walls opened the way to the west. Some came from Maryland to be slowly carried in the same stream. A few of Swedish descent joined from New Jersey. From the Carolina foothills others made their way across the Stone Mountains to become part of the western emigrant tide.

Some, like the Boones, starting from Pennsylvania, moved past the route of egress and settled in North Carolina, later to return like driftwood that pauses swirling in an outer eddy before it is caught by the fast-moving waters of the canyon.

The French fur traders, who made some few early settlements in what was afterwards known as Indiana and Illinois, knew little of Kentucky and Tennessee. It is doubtful if any Frenchmen ever penetrated far beyond the Ohio and Mississippi River margins.

A Colonel Woods was probably in Kentucky in 1654; John Salling, as a prisoner of the Indians, was there in 1730; and Mrs. Inglis in 1756. It is probable that Salling was, during his captivity, taken through Cumberland Gap. In 1730 one Adair, an Indian trader, was among the Cherokees in Tennessee. Several other traders and hunters were in the Kentucky and Tennessee country about the middle of the eighteenth century.

In 1750, Christopher Gist, of the Ohio Land Company, entered northeastern Kentucky by way of the Ohio River. Dr. Thomas Walker, of Virginia, is the first white man who left a record of the discovery, in 1750, of the great Mountain Gap. It is known that John Finley, a trader (who in 1752 had been a captive of the Shawnees on the Ohio River) penetrated the interior of Kentucky in 1767. It is reasonably certain that he and his companions were on the headwaters of the Kentucky River, and it is likely that they passed through Cumberland Gap. John Finley made report of the attractions of this wilderness to Daniel Boone, and led him thither in 1769.

Boone was born in Pennsylvania. When he was sixteen years old, he accompanied his parents to the upper Yadkin Valley in North Carolina. There he married, did some desultory farming, and as he had done from his earliest youth, hunted much.

Boone and Finley, with four companions, journeyed over the Blue Ridge, the Stone and the Iron Mountains, crossed the Clinch Mountains through Moccasin Gap, traversed Powell Valley, and by way of Cumberland Gap advanced to the blue grass region of Kentucky. Boone, a woodsman from youth, and already at this time somewhat experienced in Indian warfare, finally became, as did some few other frontiersmen, the equal and probably the superior of the red men in forest craft. Few white men became the equals of the Indian in

tracking, and no Indians ever became the equals of the white riflemen as shots.

What a revelation in natural attractiveness must have been opened to Boone and his party! Here were rolling grassy prairies, mysterious forests, and wonderful streams. Everywhere, in plentitude, roamed the surly bison, the majestic elk and timid deer. Bear, panthers, wild-cats and wolves abounded. Small game, wild turkeys, pigeons and waterfowl were all about. In Kentucky alone were more than one hundred salt springs. To these what gatherings came! At night panthers crouched on outreaching branches, silently awaiting the quiet coming of the deer. By day the bison, in undisputed possession, wallowed in the salt impregnated earth, or grazed in luxuriant meadows. What combats occurred! What tragedies of the wild were enacted! What preying was there ever by the stronger upon the weaker species!

Among these vast concourses of game, what hunting was had by the six white men! They acquired many peltries. Red hunters were there too. In December a party of Cherokees was encountered. For seven days the white men were held prisoners. They were plundered of their horses, furs, hides, and supplies. Upon releasing them the Indians admonished them to return whence they came. Squire Boone, the brother of Daniel, and Alexander Neely, who had followed the trail of the hunters from the Yadkin, then came in with more traps, ammunition and horses. Four of the eight men now returned to the east. The other four, the two Boones, Stuart and Neely, decided to spend the winter gathering pelts and furs. The trapping of the otter and beaver, and the hunting of large game, now became the principal occupation of these dwellers in the wilderness. One night about the first of February, Stuart failed to return to camp. Though the remains of his

fire were found, no trace of him was gained. Five years later, Daniel Boone discovered Stuart's skeleton in a hollow sycamore. His death has ever since been a mystery of which the annals of the American forests contain many parallels. Possibly he was wounded by Indians and died in the hiding place to which he made his escape.

Stuart's disappearance frightened Neely. He departed for home. Squire and Daniel Boone remained until May, 1770. Then, with the horses laden with pelts and jerked meat, Squire Boone started for the Yadkin. For three months, Daniel wandered far. As his ammunition was low, he used only enough to obtain meat. He lived in thickets, in caves and underneath boughs, moving often to minimize the danger of discovery by invading Indian hunters. He was much in the valleys of the Licking and Kentucky rivers. He travelled through forests, now stately and then tangled, to the falls of the Ohio. Had he possessed the gift of prophecy, he would have told of the city of Louisville, which one time would there be built. He visited Blue Lick, the Big Lick, and many other salt springs. At Big Bone Lick he saw the remains of scores of mastadons, which ages before, when in quest of salt, struggling and lamenting, had died in the soft but fatal clutch of the mire. Perhaps he tried to imagine the days of the long ago, when these giants, flesh clothed and animate, roamed among the trembling trees. He encountered some Indians, but managed always to escape them. In the middle of the summer of 1770, Squire Boone returned with supplies. Until fall, the two Boones hunted successfully, when Squire again went eastward, his horses laden with the forest rewards of their energy and skill. In December he again joined Daniel.

(To be continued)

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of Dollars.
..... (Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,, do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of Dollars as a memorial to the memory of and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

1-896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume 1

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1923

No. 9

Announcements

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

Professor Frederick Starr will speak on "Japan's Place in the World."

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

Mr. Emory Morris will speak on "The Use of Firearms in History."

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

Mr. Robert Knight, C. E., member of the Western Society of Engineers, and Dr. Lucius H. Zeuch, M.D., member of the Chicago Historical Society, will present a lantern lecture on "Present-day landmarks of the Chicago-Portage Road and the relocation of the original fording place on the Desplaines used by the French explorers, fur traders, and first settlers."

CURRENT EXHIBITION. The Society now has on exhibition maps, letters, and other articles connected with Father Marquette's visit to the site of Chicago in 1674. This exhibition is the first chapter in the visualization of Chicago's history from the early days to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. It is expected that this series of exhibitions will extend into the summer.

NOTE.—Owing to the illness of Dr. Hill, president of the Iroquois Club the joint meeting of the club and this Society in commemoration of the 180th birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson and the formal presentation of the Bass Otis portrait of Jefferson will be held later in the month. Notices of the date will be sent to all members. Senator Medill McCormick will be the chief speaker.





CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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APRIL, 1923

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ORSON SMITH

Orson Smith, a member of the Chicago Historical Society since 1888, and its treasurer since 1899, died March 3, 1923. Mr. Smith was born in Chicago, December 14, 1841, his birthplace being on Randolph Street, between Clark and Dearborn. His banking career began in the old private bank of F. Granger Adams, which later became the Traders Bank. From 1870 to 1884 he was cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank, which he left to become secretary and vice-president of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company. He became president of that bank in 1898, and served until 1916. He was then made chairman of the board, a post created for him, but later gave up this position for the less arduous one of chairman of the advisory committee. Mr. Smith was one of the oldest native Chicagoans, and was commonly considered, in his later years, the dean of the city's bankers.

His association with this Society dated back almost as far as his association with the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and for years he was a constant visitor at the Society's exhibitions, and a faithful attendant at the meetings of officers.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

CURLY, CUSTER'S SCOUT

For official purposes, at least, the controversy as to whether or not there was a survivor of the Custer massacre has been settled by the Department of the Interior. The Department has approved the issue of a pension certificate to Shu-Shee-Ansh, generally known as Curly, for his services in the Indian campaigns of 1876 and 1877, including participation in the famous battle which resulted in the annihilation of Custer's cavalry. Curly was one of Custer's scouts. In one sense he might be considered a survivor of the battle, but Judge Beede, in his lecture before the Society last November, pointed out that he was never in the battle at all. It was Custer's custom, before he went into battle with any Indians, to send to the rear any scouts who belonged to the same tribe or nation as his opponents. According to the Sioux stories of the battle, Curly and several others were secreted on a hill two or three miles away. When Curly peaked over the top of the hill and realized that Custer's command was exterminated, he mounted his horse and dashed for the Yellowstone River, where he met the boat commanded by Captain Grant Marsh. Captain Marsh told Judge Beede that he saw a man on horseback, riding for dear life, hotly pursued. As the man approached he called "Absaraka nepo. Absaraka nepo." "Absaraka" is the Crow word for soldier, and "nepo" is the word for dead. When Curly had been given coffee and had revived somewhat, he drew a circle on the ground, and kept making dots, all the while repeating "absaraka" and "nepo." Marsh's men thought he meant that the whole army had been killed and were terribly frightened by the news.

MARCH NOTES

The influence of the special exhibitions for February was felt for several weeks in March, particularly on the first two Sundays. On March 4, the attendance was 126, and on the following Sunday it was 162, figures which compare favorably with the average of 120 for Sundays in February. The two remaining Sundays in March, however, showed a decline of about 25% below the February average.

On Saturday, March 3, Dr. William C. Mills, of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society in his lecture on the Indian mounds in Ohio, pointed again to the desirability of saving the Cahokia Mounds from destruction, if only to give automobilists beautiful objectives of historic interest. Paraphrasing a now classic phrase, Dr. Mills indicated that the preservation of such landmarks would help to make Illinois safe for civilization.

On March 15, Dr. Arthur C. Cole, of Ohio State University gave an interesting paper on Lincoln's "house-divided" speech, with special reference to the "class struggle." It is worthy of comment that most of those present were representatives of social settlements.

Dr. Theodore Pease of the University of Illinois, on March 28 read interesting extracts from the Diary of Orville H. Browning and commented on their significance. The Diary is now the property of the Illinois State Historical Library, and is being prepared for publication under Dr. Pease's direction. The date of publication is still far away, but in the meantime it is hoped that extracts from it may be quoted in the BULLETIN.

The solicitation of funds for completing the purchase of the Gunther collection still continues. Mr. Munroe's committee has recently received about \$7,000, used to pay for the entire collection of prints and photographs, both framed and unframed. In the lot are many valuable items which the Society is fortunate in obtaining. Also included in this purchase is Washington's pocket compass, which has already been on exhibition for some months.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

During March, the Society received a number of interesting gifts. To the library were added 19 bound volumes, 36 pamphlets, 1 manuscript, and 4 newspapers; to the museum were added 5 photographs, 26 miscellaneous prints, 6 broadsides, 5 museum objects. The more important gifts are listed:

For the Museum

From Mrs. Carolyn Hilton Booth. Photograph of Chicago's first (and until 1875 only) high school, built in 1855; also ambrotypes of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hilton, parents of the donor, and several other photographs; elaborately carved tortoise-shell comb, originally owned by the grandmother of Mrs. Belle Sheridan Shreve, a member of the Sheridan family of Virginia.

From the Chicago Public Library. Library card issued to John H. Grant, when the library was located in the Dickey Building, at the corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets.

From Mr. Edward Caldwell. Photograph of Chicago University in 1857.

From Mr. Cris Flint. Lithograph of "Ruins of Chicago," after the great fire of 1871.

From Illinois Society of the Colonial Dames. Six historical charts prepared and published by the donors.

From Mr. Ernest K. Scott. Calf-skin trunk which belonged to John M. Scott, grandfather of the donor, who came to Whiteside county, Illinois, from Greensboro, Vermont, in 1837.

For the Library

From Dr. William E. Barton. "The Life and Public Services of General Zachary Taylor; an address by Abraham Lincoln"; Boston, 1922.

From Mr. Edward Bok. "The Americanization of Edward Bok", New York, 1922.

From Judge Edward O. Brown. "The Negro in Chicago; A Study of Race Relations and a Race Riot", Chicago, 1922.

From D. H. Burnham & Co. "Daniel H. Burnham, Architect, Planner of Cities", by Charles Moore, 1921.

From Farquhar & Albright Company. "The Story of Illinois and Its People", by William Nida Lewis, Chicago, 1923.

From Mrs. Annette D. Fitch. A pass issued to Francis Munson and F. V. Pitney, dated at Fort Donelson, February 20, 1862, and signed A. H. Foote, Flag Officer; also memorandum of orders dated at Chicago, August 14, 1877, signed by General Philip H. Sheridan.

From Hall & McCreary Co. "A Student's History of Illinois", Chicago, 1921.

From Mr. James McNally. "The Story of of Chicago", by Jennie Hall, Chicago, c. 1911.

From Mr. Carleton Moseley. "Extracts from the Letters of George Clark Moseley, during the period of the Great War", printed for private distribution, 1923.

From Mr. Ernest K. Scott. "The Silver Lute", by George F. Root, Chicago, 1862; also "Progressive, Practical Arithmetic", by Daniel Fish, Chicago, 1866.

From H. O. Stone & Co. "The Story of the House of Stone", Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. Charles I. Sturgis. Index to the New York Times for 1865.

From Mr. Nelson Thomasson. Four manuscript letters relating to "Terrace Row", all addressed to Nelson Thomasson, written by Ferdinand W. Peek, Carter H. Harrison, Lueien G. Yoe, and Mrs. Amanda King Farlin.

From Mr. George B. Utley. "Source Material for the Study of American History in the Libraries of Chicago", reprinted from the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, volume 16, 1922. (Note: the material on the Chicago Historical Society was contributed by Miss Caroline McIlvaine.)

MEMBERSHIP

The month of March showed a heavy loss in old members, but the addition of 33 new ones was enough to bring the total membership to 1836.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing
Gorrell, Warren Hull, Morton D.

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life
Bentley, Cyrus Meyer, Carl
Channell, Charles A. Schermerhorn, W. I.
Hopkins, James M.

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Annual

Barker, Arvid A.	Hertz, Mrs. John D.
Bosley, M. E.	Hollis, H. L.
Burton, Ernest A.	Humphrey, Wirt E.
Copeland, Frederick K.	Lucey, Patrick J.
Dorr, Mrs. Francis S.	Mason, Edward H.
Dunn, Mrs. A. L.	Modre, Charles B.
Eisenstaedt, Rudolph	Munger, Edwin A.
Graves, Edgar W.	Nast, A. D.
Harrold, James P.	Reeve, Jay Fred
	Whiting, Lawrence H.

Annual Governing

Bradley, Dr. Preston	Scully, Dr. Daniel B.
Budd, Britton I.	Shulze, Maurice

Sustaining Life

Boynton, Stuart D.

Corresponding

Gordon, William W.	Proctor, Addison G.
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NECROLOGY

Beale, William Gerrish, born 1854, died March 2.
Blair, Mrs. Sarah S. (William), born 1832, died March 13.
Boynton, Charles T., born 1858, died February 26.
Gurley, William W., born 1851, died March 11.
Hulbert, Edmund Daniel, born 1858, died March 30.
Inderriden, Joseph S., born 1868, died January 2.
Morrill, Judge Donald L., born 1860, died March 24.
Nathan, Adolph, born 1843, died January 24.
Smith, Orson, born 1841, died March 3.

McCLERNAND AND GRANT

An Episode in Intrigue

At the outbreak of the Civil War, one of the Illinois representatives in Congress was John Alexander McClernand. He was a native of Kentucky who had removed in boyhood to northern Illinois, where he had been admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty. He served as a private in the Black Hawk War, then resumed the practice of law, and in 1835 became editor and publisher of the Shawneetown Democrat. Politics was naturally his next field. He was for six years a representative in the Illinois legislature, and then for eight years in the House of Representatives. Removing from Shawneetown to Jacksonville in 1851, he temporarily withdrew from Congress, but in 1859 he was again elected. During these years McClernand became one of the best known and most influential Democrats in the state. Both his influence as an editor and his wide acquaintance as a public man set him apart among the leaders of his party.

Early in 1861, McClernand was appointed a brigadier general, and before the end of the year he had raised, almost entirely through his personal influence, an entire brigade. Though without military training, he showed great personal gallantry and considerable skill in

handling his troops in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh.

Unfortunately he was vain, resentful of his subordination to younger men with greater military experience, and inclined to consider his soldiering as a means of furthering his political ambitions. Some months after the battle of Shiloh he went to Washington on leave, and there persuaded Lincoln and Stanton that the best plan to reduce Vicksburg was by an expedition down the Mississippi, which should operate independently of Grant. In October, 1862, Stanton secretly authorized McClernand to raise a volunteer force in the three states of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which should be equipped and organized, and led against Vicksburg. The plan was apparently endorsed by Lincoln, but was disapproved by Halleck, who in this one instance, stood by Grant. Halleck could not prevent the order displacing Sherman and putting McClernand in command of the river expedition, but he did expressly place McClernand under Grant's direction. The change in command, owing to a delay in orders for which Forrest's raid across Tennessee was responsible, did not take place until after Sherman's defeat at Chickasaw Bluffs.

Sherman persuaded McClelland, when the latter arrived on the scene, that instead of lying idle while a new campaign was being planned, it was better to use their 30,000 men in an attack on Arkansas Post, a fort about fifty miles up the Arkansas, which threatened the communications of any Union army operating on the Mississippi. The fort, though gallantly defended by its garrison of 5,000, was overwhelmed. McClelland was elated, and at once announced to Sherman and Porter that he would take his force farther into Arkansas and clear the state of Confederate troops. Grant telegraphed to Halleck that McClelland had "gone on a wild-goose chase to the Post of Arkansas." Halleck, replying, authorized Grant to relieve McClelland of the command of the Vicksburg expedition. Grant sent McClelland a peremptory order to return to the Mississippi, and then re-organized his army into four corps, placing McClelland in command of one of them. McClelland, though he sulked and complained, distinguished himself in the later battles of the Vicksburg campaign. But his gallantry could not offset the harm he did by open insubordination, and before Vicksburg fell, Grant dismissed him from his command and sent him home to Illinois.

The Chicago Historical Society now owns a letter which makes it clear why McClelland, brave soldier and inspiring leader though he was, could not remain under Grant's command.

Private

Head Quarters, 13th Army Corps.
Millikens Bend, March 15, 1863.

Dear Govr.

Time is passing and the republic is dying of inertia. The fall and winter have passed, and the spring is now passing, and nothing decisive has been done in this quarter.

Can't you prevail upon the President to send some competent commander? For our country's sake do.

My success upon the Arkansas has drawn upon me the malevolence and persecutions of petty minds in this quarter. My situation is intolerable. I would have resigned or asked to be transferred before now, but I have been waiting to hear from you. What have you done? Or what can you do?

If, as you and the other loyal governors recommended, the govt. would give me an independent dept. or army—say a dept. comprising Ark., northern La., and Eastern Texas—or an army operating on and near the Miss., I could do something for the country.

Come down and see us. Bring Gov. Morton and Kirkwood if you can—at all events, come yourself.

Your obt. sert.

JOHN A. McCLELLAND.

THE WILDERNESS TRAIL*

(Concluded)

By GEORGE IVES HAIGHT

Meanwhile other American adventurers had not been idle. In June, 1769, over twenty hunters from Virginia, led by James Knox, passed through Cumberland Gap. The story of their experiences in gathering pelts, in repelling Indians, and in suffering losses of furs and provisions from plundering Indian raids, is similar to that of Boone's hunting party. These "Long Hunters"—so called on account of their long absence from Virginia—separated after a year's stay. Some returned home, and some, including Kaspar Mansker, paddled down the Cumberland River in two boats fashioned from logs. At French Lick, where now is situated Nashville, Tennessee, they found great herds of elk and bison. At Natchez, on the Mississippi

River, they sold their hides, fur and tallow to traders. Thence some returned home by sea, and some overland.

In 1773, three McAfee brothers headed an expedition down the Ohio to Big Bone Lick. Then they entered the interior of Kentucky, and after many vicissitudes, returned through Cumberland Gap. During this period many other hunting parties made excursions into Kentucky. As so frequently happened in the initial American advances, the westward lure was peltries.

In 1771, Daniel Boone returned to his family on the Yadkin. In 1773 he, with his wife and children, and accompanied by five other families and forty men besides, trekked over the mountain paths to establish homes in Kentucky. On

*Copyright, 1923, by George Ives Haight

approaching Cumberland Gap, they were attacked by Indians. Six men, including Boone's eldest son, were killed. Their cattle were scattered. Suffering and discouraged, they returned to the Clinch River.

The time came in 1774 when no white settlements remained in the Kentucky region. In that year was fought a terrific contest between the Virginians and the Shawnees, called Lord Dunmore's War. When it opened, a party of surveyors who had been sent by Lord Dunmore, the colonial governor of Virginia, to the falls of the Ohio, were rightly thought by him to be in great peril. He dispatched Stoner and Boone to bring them in. They successfully made the trip from Virginia across Kentucky and back in sixty-four days. . . .

Settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee had long been delayed by the repelling difficulty of crossing the mountains, and by three other deterrents: the claims to this territory made by the French, the frequent Indian attacks, and the English laws forbidding settlement. The French claims were extinguished by the treaty ending the French and Indian War in 1763. The Iroquois title, such as it was, was transferred to the British by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768; while the Shawnees and their allies yielded all claim after their defeat in Lord Dunmore's War. The last impediment, the British government's prohibition of settlement beyond the mountains, was no longer effective after the opening of the Revolution.

On the banks of the Holston, in what was then thought to be Virginia, the little Watauga Settlement was founded in 1769. A survey which was made in 1771 showed it to be in what was then North Carolina, but is now eastern Tennessee. Some of the settlers were Virginians, and others North Carolinians. From this frontier hamlet developed the state of Tennessee. To this community came two men later very famous, James Robertson in 1771, and James Sevier in the next year. Watauga was one of the many outposts of settlement in the valleys of the Appalachian system. . . .

From 1607, when the first permanent colony was founded at Jamestown, until 1775—a period of one hundred and sixty-eight years—the American advances were made by extending the fringe of settlement. Each inward venture was upon the border of established homes, where neighbors were always reasonably near. But the American settlements made over the Wilder-

ness Trail were deep plunges into the continental interior, several hundred miles beyond the last settler's cabin, and connected with civilization only by a rough footpath.

Among the many men whose imaginations had been fired by the accounts given by Boone and other hunters of the great hinterland, was Colonel Richard Henderson, of North Carolina. As soon as the victory in Lord Dunmore's War gave opportunity, he began negotiations with the Cherokees for a grant of land in the Kentucky country. In 1775, at Watauga, he entered into a treaty with these Indians, whereby, for £10,000 sterling, he purchased from them the lands between the Kentucky and the Cumberland rivers. This territory he named Transylvania. At the same time, for a payment of £2,000 sterling, the Watauga Association purchased from the Cherokees the Watauga lands in the Holston Valley, which it had theretofore held under lease from the Indians.

On March 10, 1775, Boone, who was employed by Henderson to clear a trail from the Holston River to the Kentucky River, commenced the labor of blazing the Wilderness Trail. He was accompanied by thirty men. With axes they cut the path where brush and close growths impeded. In the open woodlands they simply blazed the trees. The road led from Watauga, northwest to the Powell Mountains, a distance of one hundred eighteen miles, thence to Cumberland Gap, a distance of fifty-two miles. The last stretch and some adjoining portions were over an old Indian trail. From the Gap the trail ran to Cumberland River and Flat Lick, a distance of 22 miles, thence 54 miles to the Richland Creek, Robinson Creek, Little Laurel River and Rockcastle River; thence a distance of more than 60 miles to Blue Lick and the junction of Otter Creek with the Kentucky River. The total length was over 300 miles.

Other trails were afterwards developed that took different courses after entering the interior of Kentucky. One ran from Cumberland Gap to the falls of the Ohio, a distance of 228 miles. A record of one of John Filson's trips from Philadelphia through the Shenandoah Valley and Cumberland Gap to Louisville shows a trail of 826 miles.

On reaching the Kentucky River, Boone's party commenced the building of a fort on the south bank; the new settlement was named Boonesborough. Meanwhile Henderson and his party of settlers began their journey over the

Wilderness Trail. The wagons with which they left Watauga were abandoned in Powell's Valley, as the path became too narrow for their passage. They proceeded with pack horses. An interesting journal of this trip was made by William Calk. It contains much information about the adventures of the travelers—their hardships on trail and in camp; their climbs over steep mountains; the perils of stream crossings; the trials of rain, snow, mire; and their watchfulness against savage surprises. . . . On the 20th of April, 1775, the day after the New England farmers fought their epoch-making battle at Lexington, the struggling marchers, with their goods, supplies, horses, and a few cattle, arrived at Boonesborough. On the eve of their coming, while Paul Revere's horse was beating a reveille upon the Massachusetts highway, and the minutemen were gathering fast, the guardsmen of Boone's party from the shadows of their partly completed fort, peered into the darkness and listened for the dreaded coming of the Indians.

Henderson now organized the government of Transylvania. The first laws enacted by the legislature, which met out of doors under a great tree, are interesting. One, proposed by no less a huntsman than Boone himself, had for its object the protection of wild game. Another suggested by him was "an act for preserving the breed of horses." As soon as Boonesborough was built, Boone sent to North Carolina for his family. Others came too. Beginning in 1775, the Wilderness Trail was steadily travelled by the hardy advance guard of Americans on the westward way.

The Transylvania government had a short life. In 1778, Virginia through her legislature declared void Henderson's purchase from the Cherokees, but reserved for the Transylvania purchasers a tract of 200,000 acres.

As early as 1776, the Westerners were drawn into the Revolutionary War. For them, the fight was not only against the normal hardships of pioneer life—at times they were pitted against British troops. They were required to fight the Tories who had come among them. Then, too, they were obliged to meet the assaults of red men. Notwithstanding the purchase made by the whites from the Cherokees, who in reality had no title to sell, these Indians joined the Choctaws, Creeks and Chickasaws in warring upon the settlers of the west. In mid-summer, 1776, the Cherokees attacked the whites all along

the mountain border from the Holston Valley southward. At Watauga the settlers, warned by a friendly squaw, prepared for defense under the leadership of Robertson and Sevier. Many other places were not so fortunately warned. In the few months the warfare lasted, domestic animals were taken, homes destroyed, and men, women and children were murdered or captured to undergo horrors that beggar adequate description. It was during this war, at the siege of Watauga, that Kate Sherrill was saved from pursuing Indians by John Sevier. Up and down the mountain valley settlements, the frontier fighters did not long remain behind their stockade walls. They organized and took the field. By winter, their foes were defeated. For many years afterward, the Cherokees undertook no wars against the whites. Watauga and the eastern gateway to the Wilderness Trail was again kept open by the frontiersmen. In this fact once more was there a pregnant prophecy that with the coming of independence American title would extend to the vast country beyond the Appalachians.

Soon, however, north of the Ohio, again rose the red-tinged war clouds. The Indian forays, the bitter contests with small bands, and the daring deeds of this period are among the most exciting in the chronicles of our country. The story of the savage siege of Boonesborough and the other well known events of the great Wilderness drama outrank the best adventures dreamed by imaginative tellers of tales. The adventures of Boone and Kenton alone make a volume of thrilling history.

The last great link in the chain of events that finally gave Americans undisputed possession of the Allegheny hinterland was the daring expedition in 1778, of George Rogers Clark to the Northwest Territory, and the taking of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes.

In 1779, there was a great influx of settlers over the Wilderness Trail. In 1780, they went over it in still greater numbers. Until 1790, the average of those who trod this path to spread in settlements beyond the mountains was probably over five thousand a year. The frequency of overland travel may be illustrated by the fact that in 1788, a group of settlers left Crab Orchard, then a common meeting point, on May 5; another on May 16; another on May 26, and still another on June 4.

Though there were many hardships for all who passed this way, their experiences were not

exclusively hardships. How beautiful in the early year were the dogwood blossoms hung among the green, like huge snowflakes defiant of the sunshine! How the reddened bloom of the rhododendron and laurel seemed, each in its own determined measure, to soak up the warm light of the springtime! What glories clustered about the heads of the gray boled beeches! How the unfolding leaves fluttered, first timidly and then confidently, among the oak and maple branches! Often in the music of the day could be heard the drone of bees among the attracting flowers, the birds' carols, and the more distant calls of winging wild fowl. In the orchestras of the night would rise, at times, the staccato notes of the wolf, the shrill bark of the fox, and the wailing cry of the panther. Perhaps some travelers did not joyfully hear the symphonies of the wilderness. Certainly at times the pleasures of the great outdoors were disturbed by shuddering thoughts of those times when night sounds would be stilled by curdling savage war cries, and when the flowering red of the hills would be mingled with the vital crimson of men. But with all this, what free wonderful lives they led!

In each settlement in the western country a stockade or block house was erected, to which all of the inhabitants of the community gathered from their farms upon the alarm of approaching Indians. The stockades were generally built of heavy logs set deep in the ground, and timbered together at the top. The corners were taken up by block houses, with the second story overhanging, so as to command the outer walls from corner to corner. Along one side were ranged the dwelling cabins. The central yard provided space for the horses and live-stock, always much coveted by the Indians.

The farms were provided with log stables and a cabin as the principal buildings. The cabins had puncheon floors, and axe- or adze-hewn tables and stools. The bedding was usually of wild animal hides, principally buffalo. The cabins were chinked with clay or moss. The chimneys were of stone sometimes, but more often of logs, and lined with clay. The fireplace provided heat in winter, and the means for cooking the year round. The clothing of these pioneers was home-made—the men wearing a belted smock or hunting jacket of buckskin or cloth, leggins, moccasins and short hose, or sometimes beech-clouts; and the women wearing loose gowns of linsey or similar rough material. Their food consisted of cornbread, pone, hoe

cake, and meat gained either from the slaughter of domestic animals or from hunting. Farming methods were crude. Corn was the principal crop—sometimes flax was also planted—and the raising of cattle and hogs was generally limited to the needs of each family. Schooling was meagre. Many of the people never learned to read, and even of those who could read, most could write only crudely. With them as with all peoples, literacy alone can not be the test of worth. Churches were few, and religious services infrequent. Many of the settlers were Scotch Presbyterians, and some were Baptists and Methodists, but in some measure many creeds were represented. They were very tolerant—all readily attended the same service, regardless of denomination, whenever services were held. Though strong individualists, they of necessity did much work in common, in repelling Indian attacks, in house building, log rolling, in clearing ground for planting, and in other undertakings requiring numbers of men. They cleared the new ground with axe and torch. The early settlers seldom grubbed the trees, preferring to farm patiently among the stumps. The social gatherings were principally the many "bees"—corn husking, house raising, log rolling, and weddings. Marriages were contracted by mere youths, and many were solemnized only by civil contract. Their governments were the simple ones that have always grown so readily and logically wherever Americans have grouped themselves, however remote from the governmental machinery of the older communities. As on all borders some criminal came among them. The offenses most severely punished were treason, murder, and horse stealing—the penalty for all of them being death.

The full story of the Wilderness Trail would fill volumes. It is a part of the larger story of America. It is a heroic drama in which each actor had a part to play, and played it well. Those who are best known should be better known by Americans of today.

The Wilderness Trail for over a century has been little used. Still, in places, signs of it remain. If some ancient eagle, perched high on his mountain eyrie, should now look down at the point at which the trail passes through the Cumberland Gap, and in his crowded memory picture the adventurous throng that had trodden its way, towering among the stalwart figures of the leaders he would see in vision the lithe form of Boone, Sevier, and Robertson pressing confidently on toward the sunset.

1896.168

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

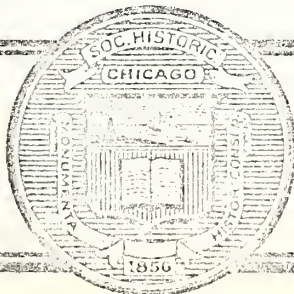
Volume 1

CHICAGO, MAY, 1923

No. 10

Announcements

Current Exhibitions. Because of the 250th anniversary next August of Joliet and Marquette's visit to Chicago, the present is a good time to hold exhibits visualizing the history of Chicago. The first exhibit dealt with Marquette and Joliet, the next with La Salle and Tonty. Third is "The Dark Ages of Chicago", the period, between La Salle and the building of Fort Dearborn, during which little mention of this region occurs in history. That the French continued to traverse the portage is made evident by the remains of the Guardian Angel Mission of Checagou, at Bowmanville. Evidence of another white visitor is a rapier, bearing the date 1741, found in an old boat, submerged in twenty feet of water in the Chicago River at 16th Street; it was evidently left there by a later traveler, who cached his boat as well as his arms to keep them out of the hands of the Indians. An inscription on the rapier reads "Vivat Carolus Imperator et Rex 6, 1741, and on the reverse are various symbols of the Holy Roman Empire. Another interesting find in the river, near Halsted Street, was a brass font for holy water, dated 1752. Following the exhibition on the Dark Ages, which will continue through the middle of May, will come the Fort Dearborn period, which will continue for two weeks.



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MAY, 1923

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CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

APRIL NOTES

On April 19, Professor Frederick Starr addressed the Society on "Japan's Place in the World", incidentally pointing out the American influence in opening the ports of Japan to foreign commerce. Professor Starr intends to leave the University of Chicago in June to pass the remainder of his life in Japan and China.

On April 26, Mr. Henry Morris gave an address on "The Use of Firearms in History", using guns and pistols from his own collection and from the Gunther collection to illustrate. Mr. Morris is also giving assistance in shaping an exhibit of firearms. He has loaned for exhibition a gun which it is to be hoped may find a permanent home here. It is a weapon of exceptionally fine workmanship, elaborately chased and inlaid with gold. The name Gabiola, a famous Spanish gun-maker, is inscribed on the stock. Mr. Morris believes the gun was made in or about 1676. The

legend says that this gun was specially made for Tonty, and by him loaned to La Salle. It was carried by La Salle on his last and fatal voyage in 1687, and was taken from one of his men by Spanish troops sent forth to arrest the French invaders on Spanish soil. It was carried to Mexico City, where for more than two centuries it remained in the possession of a prominent family, from whom it passed directly to Mr. Morris.

The Chicago Historical Society is losing one of its eldest neighbors, the Griffin Block, on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets. It is being torn down to make way for a modern building. After the Chicago Fire the Griffin Block was the home of "The Misses Grant's Young Ladies' Boarding School." The Society possesses a pen sketch of the Griffin Block by D. Long Palin, a Chicago artist of the 'seventies. In the foreground are the ruins of the Society's old building, at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Ontario, while the Clarendon House, then the fashionable refuge for Northsiders who had been burned out, appears in the background at the corner of Clark and Ontario. Also in the foreground, seated on the curbstone, is a group of young men serenading the young ladies of the school to the accompaniment of a harp and a violin. Among the eligible bachelors of the serenading set were Fritz Foltz, the architect, Sterne Harbeson, William J. Crowe, a nephew of Orson Smith, Thomas Lyman Perkins, Henry W. Leman, and J. R. Neff, the architect of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Of the younger married men there were Volney C. Turner, Dr. William Hunt, S. Corning Judd, James S. Kirk and others. Among the students at the School were the Misses May Barnard, Mary MacDowell, Jennie King, and Adda Rumsey.

PUBLICITY FOR THE SOCIETY

This Society can not fulfill its true functions unless it has favorable and continuous publicity. Notices in the street cars, and in such publications as "Elevated News" and "Chicago Commerce", have proved extremely valuable. The forthcoming city directory, published by R. L. Polk Co., will have a paragraph about the Society's library and museum. James S. Kirk & Company, whose building on Michigan Avenue stands opposite the Wrigley Building, have offered one or more of their windows for the display of historical objects from the Society's collections. The display will carry a small placard stating that the complete collections may be viewed without charge at the Society's building.

SUNDAY ATTENDANCE

The number of visitors in April was considerably larger than in February or March. For the five Sundays it was, 120, 180, 202, 175, and 99. This is an average of 155, as compared to an average of 120 for the two preceding months. The increased attendance is partly due, without doubt, to the special exhibits visualizing the history of Chicago, about which fuller announcement appears on the front cover.

GENERAL ROBBINS

The recent death of General Walter R. Robbins, one of the honorary members of the Society, makes it proper to recall that he was the founder, twenty-three years ago, of the Lincoln Day observance by the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, and until recently he bore the entire expense of this observance and the publication of the addresses delivered. It was largely through his efforts that the Loyal Legion library was given to this Society, and at the time of his death he was negotiating with the Santiago de Cuba Society for its collection of memorials of the Spanish-American War. He valued his membership in the Society as one of his greatest honors and rarely allowed a week to pass that he did not visit the Society or perform some service in its behalf. Of his brilliant record in the Civil War, one fact is eloquent: at its close he was a brevet major general, at the age of twenty-two.

RECENT ACCESSIONS

For the Library

From Mrs. S. W. Allerton. "History of Illinois", by Henry Brown, New York, 1844; "Life of Black Hawk", dictated by himself, edited by J. B. Patterson, Rock Island, Ill., 1836; and four other volumes relating to early Illinois.

From Mr. Thomas Willing Balch. "Willing Letters and Papers", edited with a biographical essay on Thomas Willing of Philadelphia (1731-1821), by Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia, 1922.

From Judge A. McG. Beede. A sealed envelope containing the name of the Indian who shot Custer; to remain unopened for at least twenty years.

From the Chicago Stock Exchange, through Mr. A. G. Lester. "The Chicago Stock Exchange: A History", by Wallace Rice, Chicago, 1923.

From Mr. G. Henry Gils. "Squadron Bulletin", U. S. Flagship New York, June 17-August 3, 1898.

From Miss C. M. Jennings. "Chicago Illustrated", No. 1-13, Chicago, Jevne & Almini, 1866-67.

From Mr. P. B. Kohlsaat. Manuscript letter addressed to E. W. Kohlsaat, describing the Great Fire of 1871, dated Chicago, October 12, 1871, signed "Chris" (Judge C. C. Kohlsaat).

From Mr. Albert E. Pillsbury. "Lincoln and Slavery", by Albert E. Pillsbury, 1913.

From Mr. John C. Vroman. "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Ouseconsin", John Farmer, Detroit, 1835; also "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion", by A. H. Guernsey and H. N. Alden, Chicago, 1866.

For the Museum

From Dr. Frank T. Andrews. Georgia pike, captured at Knoxville from the Confederates and subsequently used by the Union forces; two Confederate rifles, one bent by a grape shot, both picked up on the field at Richmond; cavalry sabre; powder flask.

From Mr. Howard G. Andrews. French gas mask, from Chateau Thierry; German leather cartridge pouch and knife picked up in the trenches before Reims; two German private soldiers' hats.

From Judge A. McG. Beede. Mnemonic picture, with key, of the "Winter Count", painted on linen by High Dog, a Sioux, when past ninety years old.

From Mr. James Crapo. Thirty-six photographs of companies of the Chicago Fire Department in 1874, showing the firemen and their engines in front of the engine houses.

From Mr. Charles H. Collins. Chief's badge of Michael J. Collins, a member of the department from 1887 to 1912, and superintendent at the time of the Iroquois Fire.

From Mrs. Abby Farwell Ferry. Carte de visite photographs of Miss Lane and Miss Baker, whose school, known as the Chicago Academy, on Wabash Avenue near Jackson, was attended by children of Chicago's prominent families in the '60's.

From Miss Margaret Furness. Photograph of Robert Collyer in his study.

From Miss Caroline Alden Huling. Two silhouettes, a daguerreotype, and an ambrotype of members of the donor's family.

From Mr. Cecil Moss. Sampler of his sister, "Julia Narcissa Moss, aged 7 years, July 14, 1848." Mr. Moss' parents settled in Peoria in 1836.

From Miss Mary E. Remmer. Cap and apron of delicate handiwork made and worn by Mrs. John Remmer at the Sanitary Fair in 1865.

From Mr. A. W. Sprochnle, Lincoln memorial badge, worn by Mrs. Anna Margaret Sprochnle when Lincoln's body lay in state in Chicago.

Including the items listed above, the Society received during April a total of 123 objects, including 18 bound volumes, 24 pamphlets, and 51 photographs and daguerreotypes.

MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in membership occurred during the month of April:

NEW MEMBERS

Sustaining Life

Quan, Miss Margaret

Sustaining Annual

Ballenberg, Adolph G.	Kellam, Mrs. Samuel
Case, Elmer G.	McNabb, Duane, T.
Johnson, Oscar W.	

Corresponding

Pease, Dr. Theodore C.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Channon, Harry	Swift, Harold H.
Monroe, William S.	

NECROLOGY

Robbins, Gen. Walter R.	Hill, William Wallace
Leonard, Simeon P.	Williams, Mrs. Norman

BURR AND DEARBORN

It was in the spring of 1805, some months after his duel with Hamilton, that Burr first set forth to the western part of the United States. Authorities differ as to his real purpose—probably it was the conquest of Mexico and the establishment of a new government there with himself at its head. General Wilkinson, who was to some degree in Burr's confidence, informed President Jefferson of Burr's schemes, with the result that the latter was arrested at Frankfort, Kentucky. Burr applied to Henry Clay for professional aid, and after an exciting trial was acquitted of the charge of engaging in an unlawful enterprise designed to injure a power with which the United States were at peace. In after years Clay was sometimes criticized for his advocacy of Burr at

this time, but the truth was that he was completely deceived as to Burr's character and plans, and was deeply humiliated when he discovered their true nature. In spite of Burr's acquittal and his written statement to Clay that his purposes were well understood by the administration, and that they were "such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve", the administration seems to have had grave doubts about Burr's plans. Little more than a month after Burr's arrest at Frankfort the following letter, now preserved in the collection of this Society, was forwarded from Washington:

War Department,
December 20th, 1806.

His Excellency the Governor
of the Mississippi Territory.

Sir:

By recent accounts, there is reason for believing that a considerable body of men are about ascending the Ohio and Mississippi, with intentions hostile to the laws and peace of the United States. And although measures have been directed for arresting their progress on the Ohio, it is not improbable but a considerable part of their force, together with large quantities of provisions and military stores, may elude the precautions taken for preventing their passage; and you may hourly expect their arrival at Natchez, which is understood to be intended as a general rendezvous. You will, therefore, without delay be prepared for arresting and securing any men or body of men, (with their boats and stores) who shall appear either on shore or on the river, whose appearance shall be of a hostile or extraordinary kind; and you will call out such of the militia as may be necessary for carrying the intentions of these orders into execution.

I have the honor to be very
respectfully your ob. servt.

H. DEARBORN.

Burr appeared in Natchez in January, 1807, and was promptly arrested, but was released by the grand jury. A month later he was again arrested, and sent to Richmond, Va., for trial, first on the charge of treason, and then on a charge of misdemeanor. He was duly acquitted, and sailed in June for Europe, where he hoped to raise funds to carry on his schemes. His prospects, however, were spoiled by too much publicity, and after four years of wasted effort he returned to New York City and opened a law office.

Lincoln's Lost Grandmother

(Extracts from an address by Dr. William E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oak Park, on February 3, 1923, before members of the Chicago Historical Society and invited guests.)

All the biographies of Abraham Lincoln are incorrect as to his paternal grandmother. She was not Mary Shipley, as Nicolay and Hay, on the authority of J. R. Nall, have told us; nor was she of the Boone family, as Gideon Welles, Lincoln's secretary of war, maintained. Nor was the pioneer, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather, twice married, once to Mary Shipley, mother of his two eldest sons, and later to Bathsheba Herring, mother of Thomas.

The marriage licenses of Virginia sometimes gave the name of the groom and omitted that of the bride. So it was with the record of Abraham Lincoln, the president's grandfather. His license to marry was issued in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 9, 1770, and the bride is not named.

When Abraham Lincoln was selling his farm in Virginia, February 18, 1780, preparatory to removal to Kentucky, his wife, Bathsheba, signed the deed, and on September 8, 1781, relinquished her dower rights. She was not well at the time, and could not ride twelve miles to the courthouse, so a commission was sent to acknowledge her relinquishment. It has been supposed that Bathsheba was a second wife, Mary Shipley being the first. Then when it was found that this could not be, it was supposed that Bathsheba died in 1781, and Abraham married Mary Shipley as his second wife.

Last summer, in a pile of old tax lists in the basement of the old capitol at Frankfort, the secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society discovered a list of Washington county for 1792, which shows that Bathsheba Lincoln survived her husband.

Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the president, was murdered by Indians, not in 1784, as the president thought, but in May, 1786, and his widow long survived him. Here, then, is the paternal grandmother of President Lincoln, Bathsheba, whom the pioneer Abraham Lincoln married in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1770, the mother of all his children, his one and only wife. All the books are in error; they must henceforth be corrected. This is the first announcement of the discovery.

But Bathsheba (whose name may or may not have been Herring) is not the grandmother we are setting out to discover; we include her for

good measure. We are after the mother of Nancy Hanks. Here we confront a historical problem of the very greatest difficulty, and one which many books have darkened by words without knowledge. The Hanks tradition, as given by Lamont, Herndon, and accepted by Nicolay and Hay, is thus given:

"Mrs. Lincoln's mother was named Lucy Hanks; her sisters were Betty, Polly and Nancy, who married Thomas Sparrow, Jesse Friend, and Levi Hall. The childhood of Nancy was passed with the Sparrows, and she was oftener called by their name than by her own. The whole family connection was composed of people so little given to letters that it is hard to determine the proper names and relationships of the younger members amid the tangle of traditional cousinships." (Abraham Lincoln: A History, by Nicolay and Hay, Vol. 1, page 84.)

This statement was undisputed until 1909, when Lea and Hutchinson published their "Ancestry of Lincoln", and Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock published her "Nancy Hanks." These produced the will of Joseph Hanks, and there was no such Lucy named in it.

A very elaborate family tree was published, changing all the sisters excepting Polly; she was still left as the wife of Jesse Friend. Elizabeth was declared to be the wife of Levi Hall; Thomas Sparrow was said to have been married to Elizabeth Shipley, and these were declared to have been the parents of one Nancy Sparrow, who married Charles Friend, brother of Jesse; these, in turn, are alleged to have been the parents of Dennis Friend, whose subsequent adoption of the name of Hanks was responsible for no end of confusion. Miss Tarbell accepted this theory and proclaimed it widely. As for Lucy, there was said to have been no such sister; Nancy, the daughter of Joseph, was declared to have been the mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The motives of those who attempted to substitute this theory for the Hanks tradition were wholly good, though some one who furnished some part of the information cannot be held guiltless of something worse than carelessness.

(After a detailed analysis of the evidence as preserved in the Hanks family, Dr. Barton declared that there must have been a fourth

and older daughter, married and away from home at the time Joseph Hanks made his will, and for some reason omitted from it. Joseph Hanks was an illiterate and a dying man, and the will was made by a lawyer, who, either by mistake or for some other reason, gave the names of only three daughters, and devised a beifer to each of them).

In an obscure corner of Kentucky, far back from the railroads, is a section known as the "cut-off", which a legislature separated from one county and added to another, with the benevolent purpose of making two Democratic counties where formerly there was one. There reside literally hundreds of descendants of the president's grandmother, including some first cousins of Abraham Lincoln. They have read no books about him and have never been interviewed, except by me and by those who are working for me. And each one of them knows himself to be related to Abraham Lincoln, and each knows how. Separated from the Hanks family and the Hanks tradition by hundreds of miles of distance and a full century of time, their

family Bibles confirm the Hanks tradition at every disputed point.

Not only so, but I have been able to secure copies of marriage bonds of all the original Sparrow family. I have discovered also the marriage records of most of the Hanks family, including the marriage of Thomas Sparrow, not to Elizabeth Shipley, who appears never to have existed, but to Elizabeth Hanks, and they were not the parents of Dennis Hanks, whose mother was the Nancy named in the will of Joseph Hanks.

As for Lucy, I have her marriage bond in photostat, and a certificate of her legal marriage. She was married to Henry Sparrow, a Revolutionary soldier and an honest man, and she brought up her children well, including two ministers of the gospel. She is no disgrace to the family. She had somewhat superior advantages. Her father and her brothers could not write, but she, like all the Hanks, who could write at all, wrote with a flourish. Thus do we restore to her rightful place on the line of the president's ancestors, Lucy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's lost grandmother.

The Book of Lake Geneva*

A hundred years ago the few white settlers of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin often heard the Indians tell of the beauties of a large lake, which they called Kishwauketoe, or "Clear Water." Journals and other records of the twenties tell of discussions about the lake among the traders and voyageurs at Solomon Juneau's store in Milwaukee. The soldiers and the few civilian white people at Fort Dearborn, at the mouth of the Chicago River, also heard of it. But how did it happen that this region remained unexplored and probably unvisited during the century and a half during which Wisconsin was being crossed every day by explorers, traders, missionaries, and military expeditions? A glance at the map of Wisconsin will give the answer: Lake Geneva was not on either of the two chief water routes. One of these was along the west shore of Lake Michigan to its southern end, where there were many trails and portages leading to rivers which made practically the entire Mississippi Valley accessible. The other route was by way of Green Bay, Lake Winnebago, and the Fox River, crossing to the Wisconsin, where the city of Portage now stands, and thence to the Mississippi. Joliet and

Marquette used the Fox-Wisconsin route on their way south, and returned north in 1673, by the Illinois River, to Lake Michigan. Yet for 150 years, Lake Geneva, lying between these two main routes, remained unseen, so far as we know, by any of the ever-increasing number of white men in the west.

Old Solomon Juneau used to say that the first white man to see the lake was John Brink, the surveyor, who saw it first in 1833, on a trip from Fort Winnebago to the Illinois line. Two years later he was again on the scene, this time at the foot of the lake. As the region was about to be opened for settlement, Brink took a contract to survey and mark township lines beginning at Beloit and working eastward. At that time the lake was called "Big Foot", in honor of the head chief of the Pottawatomes on the lake's shore. Brink was a native of Geneva, New York, and because of a real or fancied resemblance to scenery near his native town, he decided to use its name for this newly charted lake.

But according to Dr. Jenkins, Brink was preceded at the lake more than two years by a party of men and women whose names are among the most famous in early Chicago history. John Kinzie, the trader at Fort Dearborn, had a son,

**The Book of Lake Geneva*, by Paul B. Jenkins. Published by the University of Chicago Press for the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, 1922.

John H., who was one of the children saved by friendly Indians from the massacre. The son in 1830, married at Detroit the young woman whose vivid account of her experiences is the well-known "Wau Bun, the Early Days in the Northwest." John H. Kinzie was Indian agent at Fort Winnebago. In the early spring of 1831, he and his wife, with their children, visited Chicago, traveling overland on horseback by way of Dixon, Illinois. The visitors stayed in Chicago for two months, when they learned that the government had decided to remove the garrison to Fort Howard on Green Bay. This decision led the Kinzie family to make their permanent home at Fort Winnebago. It was in the course of the trip to this fort that they made the first recorded visit of white people to the shores of Lake Geneva. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie, the party included his mother, a sister, and her little boy, two French employes, a negro boy, and a young half-breed "bound-gill", Josette Ouilmette, daughter of the Frenchman whose name is perpetuated in that of the suburb Wilmette. The first night the party stopped at Dunkley's Grove, the second at Crystal Lake, and shortly after noon of the fourth day, Lake Geneva burst into view. Mrs. Kinzie's striking description of the scene should be read in "Wau Bun."

The first cabin on the lake was built in 1836, the first store in the new hamlet was opened in

1837, and the village of Geneva was incorporated in 1844. The first railroad reached the town in June, 1856; it ran from Elgin, where connection was made with the line from Galena to Chicago. After four years the line suspended operations, and it was not until 1871, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was completed to this point, that Lake Geneva began to come into its own.

This early rail connection played an important part in linking Lake Geneva with Chicago rather than Milwaukee. At any rate the summer residents who have spread the fame of the lake—and it is as a summer resort that it is most famous—have been almost all Chicagoans. What they find there—the vegetation of the Lake Geneva country, its fish, birds and other animals, its Indian relics and prehistoric traces—these are all discussed at considerable length by Dr. Jenkins. Two of the most interesting chapters in the book are those devoted to the glacial origin and water supply of the lake, and to the Indians of the region. The later chapters describe in detail the Yerkes Observatory, motor routes to the lake and some of the famous estates, and also give the history of this section in the hands of the white men. The book is in fact a complete guide. Certainly it is a volume which every visitor and resident should read. Its story helps to complete the picture of the settling of the Middle West.

Mrs. Inglis and Andy Poe

Two Episodes in the History of The Wilderness Trail

By GEORGE IVES HAIGHT

Thousands, perhaps millions, of readers have been thrilled by Dumas' account of the escape of the imaginary Edmond Dantes, as related in the novel, "The Count of Monte Cristo." Has it a stronger appeal than the true story of the escape of Mrs. Mary Inglis from the Shawnees in 1756? Marauding Indians came to her home in what is now Montgomery county, West Virginia. They captured, with others, Mrs. Inglis and her two small boys. The captives were taken to the mouth of the Scioto, where Portsmouth, Ohio, now stands. The Indians, soon after, went upon an expedition one hundred and forty miles down the Ohio to the Big Bone Licks to make salt. They left the children, but took Mrs. Inglis and a captive elderly Dutch woman with them.

In some way the two women managed to escape. For five days, through the tangled forest, they struggled eastward along the south

bank of the Ohio. They arrived finally opposite the junction of the Scioto with the Ohio. Here the Dutch woman, frenzied by hunger and exposure, sought unsuccessfully to take the life of her companion. Struggling fiercely, Mrs. Inglis broke away from her desperate assailant. Finding a canoe, she crossed the river. Cold weather and snow then came. Wasted and suffering, but with will unbroken, she struggled on, through marshes, among the rank undergrowth of woodlands, over high hills and through chilling streams. Assailed by frost, hunger and fatigue, her limbs swollen, her body bruised and torn, after forty days she arrived finally at the cabin of a frontiersman by whom she was restored to her husband. Death robbed her of one of her sons. For thirteen years the other lived with the Indians before his father succeeded in searching him out and rescuing him from his life among the

Indians. Dantes, after swimming to freedom, lived in opulence and was revenged. The mother from the crest of the Alleghanies suffered the loss of one son for thirteen years, and that of the other forever. Should a Dumas tell the story of Mrs. Inglis, would not truth be stranger than fiction?

Among the many gripping Norse sagas is one of two rivals, who, blindfolded, fought to the death, each armed with a knife secured to a long buckskin thong, by means of which it was hurled and withdrawn.

Would this story be unmatched, if, with the same art, some one should give a veracious account of Andy Poe's fight with the famous Wyandot warrior, Bigfoot? These are the essential facts:

In 1781, Andrew and Adam Poe were living on Harmon's Creek, twelve miles from the Ohio River, in what was then Virginia, but is now Washington County, Pennsylvania. One night, a murdering band of seven Indians came to the settlement and took prisoner an elderly man named Jackson. The next morning twelve pioneers, including the two Poe's, pursued the fleeing band. During the day, Andrew Poe, while himself undiscovered, came upon two of the miscreants as they crouched in listening attitude beside the Ohio River, along which their trail led. Poe, peering through the weeds

on the bank above them, observed that both savages were large and powerful, and one of them, known as Bigfoot, was a giant in stature. He drew bead, but his gun snapped harmlessly. Immediately springing down upon them, he brought both Indians to earth. Grasping Bigfoot he sought to draw his knife, which was caught in its scabbard between him and his huge enemy. The smaller Indian then sprang to a moored raft, and secured his tomahawk. As he swung it, Andrew, without loosing his hold on Bigfoot, kicked it from the grasp of its wielder into the stream. With a second tomahawk the Indian then struck again. He missed Poe's head, but severely cut his wrist. The white man loosed his hold, and securing Bigfoot's cocked gun, shot the other Indian, when he closed again with Bigfoot. Both fell struggling into the river, and were carried out into the current. Soon the Indian escaped to the bank whence he had fallen. He loaded a gun to shoot, but before he could fire, Adam Poe came up and shot him. His body floated down stream. Andrew was still in the water. Another white man came running up, and mistaking Andrew for an Indian, shot and severely wounded him. Jackson was rescued by others of the white party, one of whom, named Cherry, was wounded. Poe recovered and lived to see the Indians driven far from the home which he had toilsomely wrought out in the wilderness.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Chicago Historical Society, incorporated by the legislature of the State of Illinois, the sum of..... Dollars.
..... (Signed)

FORM OF DONATION

I,....., do hereby donate and give to the Chicago Historical Society the sum of..... Dollars as a memorial to the memory of.....
and to constitute a fund to be known in perpetuity as the.....
..... Fund, the income derived from same to be used as the Trustees of the Society direct.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Volume I

CHICAGO, JUNE - JULY, 1923

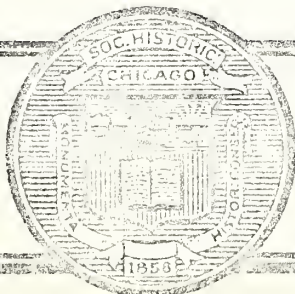
No. 11

Announcements

As a result of the interest in pioneer days aroused by the showing at Woods' Theater of the picturization of Emerson Hough's novel, "The Covered Wagon", the Society is having a special exhibition, extending through the summer, to illustrate the period of the great wagon trains. The exhibition includes a Conestoga wagon, built in 1811 and used for many years on western trails, hand-made plows and other implements and utensils, and furniture of the pioneer period. An interesting point in connection with this exhibition is the fact that the late Emerson Hough was an occasional visitor at the Society's building, and contributed to the museum an important group of furniture and utensils. It is reasonable to conjecture that one of the massive plows which will be shown in the exhibition gave to Mr. Hough the keynote of Captain Wingate's character. To Wingate the plow was ever a symbol of civilization. "The pick and shovel", he said, "never developed a country. What you need is a plow."

Another summer exhibition illustrates the development of firearms in America, beginning about 1780, when the first "made-in-America" gun was fashioned, and extending to the World War. The exhibition has been arranged by Mr. Emory Morris, the donor of the La Salle gun, about which a note appeared in the April BULLETIN. This valuable gun is a feature of the exhibition.

During the summer the Society's building will not be open to visitors on Sundays. On Saturdays the hours will be from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and on other week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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JUNE-JULY, 1923

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During the summer months the publication of the BULLETIN will be suspended. The next issue will appear in October.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT

By September 1st, the opening of the schools, installation of an educational exhibit on Chicago history will be completed. It is aimed to make this exhibit parallel the development of the Chicago Portage, through the successive stages of an Indian village, a French mission, a frontier military post, a fur-trader's establishment, a settlement, and last a city. The exhibition will be formally opened with a reception and tea for principals and teachers. Members of the Women's Auxiliary Board will be hostesses.

The maps made by Joliet and Marquette which feature the portage prominently, to-

gether with examples of their handwriting, the diplomatic letter written by La Salle from Chicagou, September 1, 1683; the curious calligraphy of his lieutenant Tonty, "the man with the iron hand"; the beautiful flint-lock gun said to have belonged to the latter; the rapier found in the river at Sixteenth Street; the font for holy water, the buckskin and beaded clothing of the Indians, the hand-hewn log of Fort Dearborn, and the quaint prints of the early village of Chicago—all these bring before the mind's eye the scenes that time has obliterated, and prove the reality of the printed page, which to the child often seems far away.

A few teachers have examined the first cases placed on exhibition, and have found that the material shown is correlated to their course of study and stimulates interest in local history on the part of the children. Several graduating classes were brought to the building as one of their final "treats".

MONUMENTS

In this progressive city it is difficult to keep the historic names on the streets, and still more so to keep the ground from being cut beneath the few time-honored monuments that patriotic citizens have erected. The Fort Dearborn Tablet, which many rejoiced to see in its temporary place of honor on one of the pylons of the Michigan Boulevard Bridge last December, was after a few days returned to the back yard of the Chicago Historical Society. The junction of Michigan Avenue and River Street has gained a beautiful building, but has lost an evidence of association with the past, a source of great regret to the pilgrims to the site of Fort Dearborn.

The time has now come for the removal of the Massacre Monument in 18th Street from the spot dedicated in 1893, under the auspices of this Society, to the memory of those who gave up their lives here in 1812. While the new Illinois Central tracks that are expected to run through 18th Street do not actually cross the line of the bronze group (the gift of Mr. George M. Pullman to this Society, "in trust for the people of Chicago"), the nearness of trains would make the spot undesirable as a place of pilgrimage for the thousands of school children that visit it every year. The suggestions of those to whom this spot is familiar since childhood are sought on the selection of a suitable site for the monument.

It is expected that in the fall several new markers will be placed one at each end of the

St. Marquette Portage of 1673, one at Portage Creek, connecting Mud Lake with the Des Moines River (and incidentally the St. Lawrence with the Gulf of Mexico) and one at the Michigan Boulevard Bridge, to commemorate the passage of the first white man through the Chicago River. This last tablet is to be erected by the Society of Colonial Dames of Illinois, under the auspices of this Society.

INDIAN CONVENTION

Chicago is to be the scene of the American Indian Convention, meeting here September 24th to 30th, inclusive, 1923. This convention is to afford opportunity not only for the Indians to gather together, but for organizations such as the Indian Rights Association, Chicago Historical Society, Field Museum, Chicago Woman's Club, Association of Arts and Industries, Union League Club, Better Pictures League, Daughters of the American Revolution, Forest Preserve Board, and others to confer on the conservation of the arts and folk lore of the so-called vanishing race, and to take up the problems of welfare of the modern Indian population, which the census shows is growing in numbers and potentiality. Aside from the program proper, which will include many games of national prominence, Saturday and Sunday, September 29th and 30th will be devoted to a splendid outdoor exhibition of the life and industries of the Indian. Thomas L. Sloan is honorary chairman of the Chicago committee, Henry Purmort Eames, local chairman, and Mrs. Charles F. Fitzgerald, executive secretary. On Wednesday September 25th, a reception and tea will be tendered the visitors at the Historical Society.

A FRIENDLY WORD

In last month's BULLETIN there was a brief note indicating that the Editor regards publicity for the Society as essential to its continued success. No institution like the Chicago Historical Society dares take the position of a prominent New Haven undertaker some years ago. He was approached by a Yale undergraduate who was soliciting advertisements for one of the college magazines. The undertaker listened patiently while the enthusiastic solicitor pointed out the great advantages to be derived from such advertising, and finally, when the other's plea was ended, he remarked quietly: "Young man, you tell your story well. You tell it real well. But it's not a business you can boom very much."

There was another and wiser man who would not have agreed with the undertaker. He was

the author of the Book of Exodus. For in spite of Joseph's great fame in Egypt, as narrated in the Book of Genesis, Joseph's day passed. "And Joseph died, and all his brethren, and all that generation. And the children of Israel were fruitful, and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty; and the land was filled with them. . . Now there arose up a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph." And from that day the troubles of the Israelites in Egypt begin.

Perhaps an editorial writer for the Chicago Evening Post had the story of Joseph in mind when he wrote the paragraphs quoted below:

"Interest in the Chicago Historical Society and in its collections has increased in recent years. The full value of the Society's work, and of its exhibits, however, is not yet thoroughly appreciated.

"The organization deserves a membership ten times as great as that which it has at present. It needs but a visit to the building at Dearborn and Ontario streets to get a realization of the importance of the work which the organization is doing for Americanism.

"Recently, the collections have been largely increased, notably by the acquisition of what is known as the Gunther collection. The Society has not yet paid all that it owes for this collection. It needs money to enable it to complete its payments and to extend its intelligent search for worthy material in other fields.

"Teachers and social settlement workers take their pupils and their 'wards of the day' to the Historical Society building in considerable numbers. These teachers of Americanism bear witness to the usefulness in their work of the Society's collections. The realism of American history is brought sharply to the minds of those who look on the materials intimately connected with the lives of great Americans. The Washington and Lincoln collections of the Historical Society are notable. . . .

"The Chicago Historical Society is sixty-five years old. It is as energetic in age as in youth. Its work deserves support."

A NOTABLE DONATION

Mr. Albert Dickinson, in 1861, was one of the first Chicago boys to enlist. He joined Battery B, which saw its first service on the expedition to Cairo. Young Dickinson did

not know Lincoln, but he did greatly admire the president. A few days ago it was suggested to Mr. Dickinson that he might make it possible for the Society to acquire title to the furniture of the room in which Lincoln died. By return mail, under a special delivery stamp, came a letter, with a check, which made the Society the owner of these relics. Thus, slowly, one by one, the treasures of the Gunther collection are being transferred in trust for future generations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Society has in preparation three important publications. The first of these, "The Diary of Orville H. Browning, a New Source for Lincoln's Presidency", is the substance of an address delivered before the Society by Dr. Theodore C. Pease of the University of Illinois. In its published form the address will include numerous extracts from the Diary which Dr. Pease felt constrained for lack of time to omit when he read the paper last March.

A second pamphlet, also an address delivered before the Society, is by Professor Arthur Charles Cole of Ohio State University. It is entitled "Lincoln's House Divided Speech; Did it Refer to the Doctrines of Class Struggle?"

The third publication is a life of Colonel Ephraim P. Ellsworth, by Rev. Charles A. Ingraham of Cambridge, N. Y. A life of Colonel Ellsworth has long been needed, and will be of special interest to Chicagoans, as the original cadets or "zouaves", with which Ellsworth

toured the country in 1860, was composed entirely of Chicago boys. In a sense Ellsworth was a forerunner of the Boy Scout movement, and it would be a fine thing if a life of Ellsworth could be put into hands of every Chicago Boy Scout. Unfortunately the Society is so poor that it can not even distribute this book free to its members, let alone thousands of boys who would derive inspiration from it.

MEMBERSHIP

The following changes in membership took place during the month of May:

NEW MEMBERS

Annual Governing

Brecher, Mrs. Gustave A.	Gimbel, Charles A.
Dickinson, Charles	Jaeger, Edward W.
Dickinson, Dr. Frances	Morrill, Nahum
Gary, Mrs. John W.	

Sustaining Annual

Brown, Col. Taylor E.	Harries, Maj. Gen. George H.
Busch, Francis X.	Jackson, Mrs. William C.
Carnahan, Mrs. James M.	Kohl, Mrs. C. E.
Cornelius, J. F.	Oliver, Frederick S.
Cox, James C.	Priest, G. Wesley
Dean, Clarke J.	Ritchie, Robert H.
Gardner, Addison L.	Senn, Dr. William M.
Gary, Fred E.	Swanson, Joseph E.
Gowenlock, Thomas R.	Tourtelot, Edward M.
Hamm, Edward F.	Wyrick, M. B.

CHANGES

Sustaining Annual to Annual Governing

Shaw, Walden W.

Sustaining Annual to Sustaining Life

Freund, I. H.	Rosenthal, James
Gundlach, E. T.	Stevenson, Dr. Alexander F.
Meyer, Abraham W.	Williamson, Miss Margaret M.

NECROLOGY

Adams, Cyrus Hall	Rodgers, J. G.
Barber, Mrs. A. H.	Williams, Lawrence

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..... (Signed)

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Chicago in 1837

Being a letter written in the year in which Chicago became an incorporated town by Bernsby Huntoon to his parents Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Huntoon, at East Unity, New Hampshire.

City of Chicago, Dec. 15th, 1837

Dear Father & Mother:

I have had in contemplation year after year to go and see you, but never could bring it round right somehow—finally I got a notion in my head that I must come to this country and I have never as yet seen any cause to regret it. When I came here two years ago last April this was a very new place, with a very few inhabitants, and at this time there is over ten thousand. We have a city charter with all the regulations of the city of New York, and which encloses within the limits of its charter 14 sections of land, 640 acres to the section. This is the best country for a mechanic or a business man that I ever saw, and I have seen many places in different parts of the country, and have never seen any to compare with this. It is the garden of America.

I am located on the north branch of the Chicago River, at the steam mill which I have carried on since I have been in the country. I have found it a first rate business, and have sold all the lumber I have made from fifteen to forty dollars per thousand. There has been so much building going on here that the lumber business has been the best that has been going. I live where I can look to the south on to what is called the grand prairie of Illinois, where you can not see a tree so far as the eye can extend in some directions. The prairies in this country from the month of May until October are covered with roses and flowers of every description, and even the timbered land is full of them, and wherever you go it looks and smells like a garden of the richest kind. Here the farmer has nothing to do but turn over the prairie sod and it is ready for a crop. I know farms here whose owners only got the titles to their lands two years last June, better farms than a man could make in the eastern states in forty. I know also some farmers who have been on their farms from two to three years that are now as independent as princes. I will give you a statement of the prices of the farmer's produce and thus you may judge for your selves. The prices will appear strange to you no doubt, but it is not more strange than true, for I have had in my employ from six to eight men besides my own family ever since I have been here and I have a right to know the prices and have consumed much of the farmers produce:—flour from 8 to 16 dollars

per bbl., corn meal from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel, oats from .75 to 1.50, potatoes from .50 to 2.00, butter from .31 to .50, cheese from .12 to .25, pork by the butt 30.00, prime and over hogs from 15.00 to 22.00, fresh onions from 1.00 to 1.50, white beans from 2.00 to 3.00 per bushel, and pumpkins 12½ cts. each. Now if a farmer cannot get rich at those prices, who can?

It is the best grazing country in the world. The finest beef is raised here that I ever saw. Every thing grows spontaneously; almost any thing that a person plants or sows with prudent care produces a great crop. You may ask why are those prices so high when so easily raised—which is readily answered. The tide of immigration is so great into this country—canal digging, for there is one a-making from this place to the Illinois River—and railroad making, for there is one making from this place to Galena into the back region of country—all these causes combined create such a consumption of produce that it is impossible to raise a supply, and they have to import from other states, such as Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

I might write over four sheets of paper, and then not half describe this country to you, therefore you must be satisfied if I touch but lightly on different subjects. The growth of this place and country is unparalleled, for when I came here a person could hardly get a place to lay his head; now there is a great many fine buildings as good as the City of New York affords. Last winter there laid up in this harbor 22 vessels, some of them of the first class. Two of them were taken from the British in the last war and lay sunk at the harbour of Erie on Lake Erie, then raised, refitted and put into the merchant service and run from this place to Buffalo.

To give you some idea of the growth of this place—three years ago at the sale of canal lots they sold from 40 to 300 dollars, and at a subsequent sale a year ago last June lots similar to the ones described sold from 8 to 21 thousand dollars. Something like that has been the rise of property all over this country, until the last six months it has been going the other way. The reign of terror has been so great in our country it has paralyzed all kinds of business, destroyed all confidence, and almost every business man has been ruined by a blind and foolish administration; but people are getting their eyes

open and I think that the next administration will show the people they have been so blind they could not see.

I must fill up every vacant spot and then I can not say one half of what I should wish, but I must tell you something about the family. Josiah and Francis are in New York, but will come out here in the spring. Charles is on the Mississippi River, on board one of the largest steam boats, called the Mogul, from St. Louis to New Orleans. Betsy and Ann are at home yet, but I expect will not stay any longer than spring. Chester and James go to school but

too far for little Mary our youngest, which is almost six years old. We have been all well ever since we have been in this country and are so at this time. I hope this will find you and all our friends in comfortable health, which is all that I can say to them individually at this time; only give my love to them all.

I had made up my mind to come to them this winter, but the hardness of the times will prevent it, but shall be there as soon as possible.

Wishing you all health and prosperity I must close. If you have an opportunity to write, do not fail.

BERNSBY HUNTON

Tales of a Troubled Traveler

Being a letter written by a young man who came to Chicago in 1854 to seek his fortune.

Chicago, June 22, 1854

Dear Oliver:

Yours of the 4th Inst. was received in two days after it was mailed, which is certainly a very short time for a letter to come such a distance, yet distance is fast becoming nothing and only the time taken in traversing it will be taken into consideration.

I am in better humor now than when I last wrote and feel like writing you a more lengthy letter. The weather here at present is very pleasant, and perhaps I may say warm, yet it would not be considered so in Madison, and fine weather has a very cheering effect upon my spirits as gloomy weather depresses them. The weather until within a few days past has been very uncomfortable & chilly, it being necessary for comfort to have a fire and to wear an overcoat up to 10th and 11th of this month, which is a thing I never did before.

But before going further I will tell you some of the incidents that occurred on my ride here, at the same time answering your questions as to how I came etc.

On the 26th of April I left home, taking my seat in the cars a little before 7 a. m. Though I had contemplated leaving home for some time, yet when I reflected that I was leaving my home and friends to go to a strange place, where I knew no one, and to make there a home and to form new acquaintances among strangers, when all these presented themselves to my mind I could not repress the feelings of loneliness which came over me, and for the first few miles on the road I was too deeply imbued with the blues to think of enjoying the ride or the sights and improvements which are everywhere making along the road; but after getting

past Columbus, my spirits revived, and by the time I reached Indianapolis I was in pretty good humor. We got to Indianapolis about 11 o'clock, and going to the hotel right at the depot I met several of my acquaintances, and among others with Granville Mellen with whom I dined. At one o'clock I was off again, traveling rapidly through some very pretty country and over some of the finest portion of our state, passing through numerous villages which are springing up all along the track of the railroad, and among others through Lafayette, which is one of the largest towns in the state, being nearly as large as Madison.

Passing through Lafayette slowly, after having changed cars, we next pass Tippecanoe battle ground, which lies immediately on the left and is enclosed with a very long fence. After stopping but a few moments at the stations on the way, towards evening we gradually merged on to the prairie, and as the evening was a fine one, the sun shining beautifully, I had a delightful view of the prairie, which extended as far as the eye could reach. It is a singular and a beautiful sight to be in the middle of the vast meadow, and to look in every direction and find no eminence of any kind to obstruct the view and but a few trees scattered here and there.

The sun set beautifully, and with the windows raised, rattling along at lightning speed, we had a beautiful ride, and one of the pleasantest I ever had. It was but a short time before we were overtaken by a heavy storm, which for a time added grandeur to the scenery, as we could see it for a long distance before it came upon us. The deep muttering thunders and the vivid streaks of lightning, flashing with

intense brilliancy in the vast black clouds as they came rolling on, added to the interest, but as it closed over us we lost sight of day, and as it was growing late we were in the dark the rest of the way. We reached Michigan City about 8 o'clock, and changing cars we left for Chicago and reached here about 11 o'clock that night.

And now came the most unpleasant part of the journey, and I only detail it to you that you may perhaps learn something which may be of service to you in similar cases. It was very late, and we found the wind from off the lake was blowing bitterly cold, (for I must tell you the depot is built out into the lake, the track being laid for nearly a mile on piles driven into the water) and the waves of the lake were roaring, maddened by the wind, and it was still raining. Added to this the noise and confusion, bustle, hurry, the great crowds of passengers and the few omnibuses. I got into an omnibus which was fast filling up, and gave my check for my trunk to the driver and thus secured a seat, but there were some half dozen more than could be accommodated who crowded into the omnibus and with the rain dripping from them it was an extremely uncomfortable position. But making the best I could of it, I was very impatient to get to a hotel to get warm, as I was chilled through, and wanted to get to bed.

We finally got started, and dropping our passengers at the various hotels we came at last to the hotel which I had selected to stop at. On making inquiry for my baggage I was told that there was no baggage wagon at that time of night to bring it up, and then flashed upon my mind my mistake, and of which you will have to note. I had given him my check as the rest had done, but did not recollect the number of it. If I had made a memorandum of it, I should have avoided all my trouble for if I had recollect the number I could have selected it from the number which the driver had in his possession. The only satisfaction I could get was the promise that I would have it brought to me in the morning, yet I did not see how this was possible, as the driver had a dozen other checks besides mine, the baggage corresponding to which was to be delivered at the various hotels, and how was he to know mine from the rest, and where to bring it. Regretting now too late my error, I concluded as my only hope to wait until morning and then to look after my baggage. So I applied immediately for a room, and was told that they could accommodate no one, that all their rooms and beds were full, and that not even a cot was to spare.

So I was compelled to go to another hotel, which I found to be almost as much crowded, it being impossible to get a bed, and the most that could be done was to furnish us a cot in one of the parlors, which I took, concluding that I could do no better from my own experiences and from seeing others flock in from the other hotels where they had been unsuccessful in getting in, and from the very consoling remark of one of the clerks that there would be a great many who would have to sit up for want of beds that night. I got a cot in one of the parlors where a large piano and four cots and other luggage filled the room, and I passed a miserable night of it, for it was very cold and there was not half enough clothes on the cot. The wind howling most piteously, rattling the windows, slamming the shutters, and with some fears of having some trouble in getting my baggage, I was certainly in no very good humor; as soon as morning came I posted down to the depot to look for my baggage, and after a desperate struggle with the wind, which was now blowing almost a hurricane, I found the depot, and my baggage stowed away with the rest. I then determined to wait until I should see the driver come for it, and then to see that it went to the proper place, but waiting some two hours, and seeing that it was breakfast time, I hurried back to the hotel, got my breakfast and returned as quickly as possible, and found my trunk gone. Exceedingly vexed I hurried back to the hotel at which I first stopped, and where I had ordered my baggage. I found it there all safe after a great deal of trouble, having learned a lesson which I think I shall not soon forget. . . .

It is also an excellent rule to see your baggage as often as possible and to be careful to whom you deliver your check, as many of these pickpockets which always infest such places are on the watch and could very easily get your baggage and you not be able to identify the one to whom you delivered it. My principal fear at Buffalo was that I had given my check to some of those scoundrels, as it was dark and people were hurrying, runners and hack men crying and all the confusion imaginable, and I could never have identified the one to whom I gave my check. The safest way undoubtedly is to take your check and watch your baggage called, and watch every movement of it, see it properly cared for and have it carried with you as much as possible, and insist upon having your baggage before you pay for yours and its carriage and get a card if possible from the driver. But these things are always extremely

inconvenient and some times utterly impracticable, and one must be guided by the circumstances of the case, acting cautiously, prudently and using his best judgment.

Now to return, after finding my baggage safe and obtaining a room, I continued in the house the whole day as the wind was blowing very hard and cold; and wrote a letter home. I went down to the lake shore to look at it when lashed into a perfect fury, the waves rolling very high and two vessels destroyed, one of which capsized, drowning some five persons, the other was dashed to pieces on the breakwater which stands beyond the track of the railroad. Some three or four men were lost in this vessel.

I returned to the hotel in a few minutes as it was too extremely windy to be out, and waiting until morning I called on a great many lawyers, made my business known, and after a good many trials succeeded in obtaining my situation, after getting which I had as much difficulty in obtaining a boarding house, it taking me a whole day to get one. During this time I traversed the city in every direction and found many boarding houses but all full and asking exorbitant prices. We had some sixty boarders at the last house where I stopped and have near twenty where I now am. This excess is not confined to private houses, but all the hotels are continually crowded and to such a degree as I never saw in any other place. Some two weeks ago a grand excursion party from the East were here, among whom were many prominent editors of newspapers, Millard Fillmore, Geo. Bancroft, etc., and on this occasion the steamboats' cabins were used to accommodate the guests. The party, filling some two or three trains of cars, went down to St. Paul, Minnesota, where they spent a few days and returned. This was the celebration of the completion of the railroad to the Mississippi to Rock Island, which will cut off a great deal of the Cincinnati and Louisville and the up-river trade, which will now be brought through this place, which is in direct communication with all the eastern cities.

With Chicago I am very well pleased, and am of the opinion that as a western city it is to take the lead, and be to the west what New York is to the east. It is now barely twenty years old, having a population of seventy thousand, with an increase unparalleled—ten thousand may be safely reckoned upon as being the average of increase every year, and if so, how many years will it take to equal Cincinnati in size, which it will certainly do and as certainly take the lead.

You will recollect that this place is not as old as Madison, and is yet a very young place. The growth of the city has never been equalled, even in San Francisco. Pa passed through here in 1840 and then it was but a village, and if he had bought land here instead of in Madison he would have been worth a half a million as easily as not. I presume greater fortunes have been made here and in less time and with less capital than in any place in the Union. These have been made principally by land speculation, which has been very profitable. For instance I drew up a deed for a piece of property a few weeks ago which in 1848 was purchased for two hundred dollars and now sold without any improvements whatever for twenty thousand dollars—another, a magnificent house which is erected on a lot which four or five years ago was bought for sixteen thousand dollars now brings a yearly rent of fifteen thousand dollars. These are but two of many hundred instances. I have seen lots with the original trees of the forest still upon them which a few years ago could have been bought for less than a hundred dollars, and now for the first time fenced in and worth a fortune.

Most of the lawyers are engaged in these land speculations, and they have all prospered. The firm in whose office I now am, have individually speculated with great success, although they are both yet young men. Cornell is about thirty, and came here poor about ten years ago, and has now a fortune of some twenty thousand dollars, all of which he has made within a few years past by land speculation. Barron has also made considerable, but how much I don't know. We have in our office a middle aged man who was a cabinet maker by trade, who is now worth his fifty thousand dollars and whose business consists in loaning money at 36 and 40 per cent. a month. He frequently makes a hundred dollars a day. But enough of this, for I hear so much of these things that I am at times discouraged and am worked up into a perfect fever when I hear of so much money being made with so little labor by this grand legalized system of gambling, and I do not wish to trouble you any further with these matters.

Now with the wish that you may safely get through this extended epistle and at the same time preserve your patience,

I am affectionately yours,

JAMES MULVEY

MR. OLIVER MULVEY,
NEW YORK CITY.

